

'Big Three' Decree Reduces Germany To Farming and Peaceful Industries

Nats Top A's, 2-1, on Single By Haefner In 9th Inning

Griffs' Pitcher Holds Macks to Four Hits While Beating Knerr In Pomer of Twin Bill

FIRST GAME
Philadelphia Phillies beat the Washington Nationals 2-1 in the opener of the twin bill at Griffith Stadium last night when the tiny hurler drove in the winning run with a single in the ninth inning. Al Evans, who had doubled, tallied with the score.

Haefner, in addition, held the Athletics to four hits, besting Luther Knerr in an outstanding pitcher's duel. Knerr gave the Griffs six hits.

Harold Clift's single in the third gave the Nats their first run, but the A's tied it up in the fifth on Knerr's double.

FIRST INNING
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

SECOND INNING
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

THIRD INNING
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

FOURTH INNING
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

FIFTH INNING
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

SIXTH INNING
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

SEVENTH INNING
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

EIGHTH INNING
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

NINTH INNING
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

TENTH INNING
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

ELEVENTH INNING
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

Twelfth Inning
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

Thirteenth Inning
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

Fourteenth Inning
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

Fifteenth Inning
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

Sixteenth Inning
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

Seventeenth Inning
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

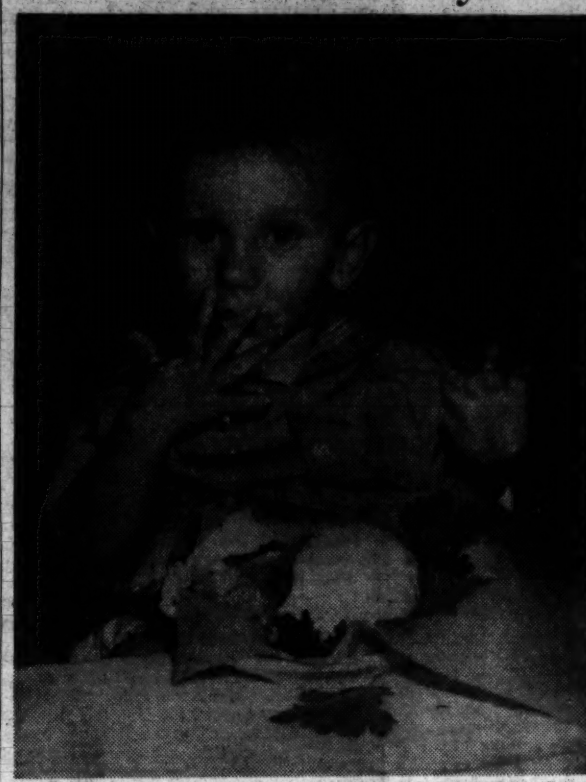
Eighteenth Inning
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

Nineteenth Inning
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

Twentieth Inning
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

Twenty-first Inning
Philadelphia—Clift singled to left. Evans doubled to center. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres. Knerr pitched to Torres.

Ronnie's First Birthday



ONE MAN PARTY—Ronald Minnick, traveling from Jamestown, N. Y., with his mother, Mrs. Norman Minnick, to be with his father, a Navy Aviation Mechanic 1/c, in Brunswick, Ga., yesterday stopped off at the United Nations Service Center Nursery in between trains. When food canteen workers discovered it was his first birthday, they whipped up a cake in time for sampling before Ronnie caught the 4:30 train. It was his first taste of cake and did Ronnie like it!

Food Stocks Of Army Meet New Attack

Rep. Daughton, Irked By Somervell, to Ask Truman for Figures

By Christine Sadler

The Army's stockpiles of food were a center of controversy again yesterday as Representative Ralph H. Daughton (D., Va.) declared he would appeal to the White House for inventory figures which he said Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of Army Service Forces, had refused him.

Daughton, who believes "hoarding" by the armed forces is largely responsible for civilian food shortages, said General Somervell did not accord him the "courtesy of a reply" to a request made three weeks ago and declared it is "fair assumption" that the Army is overstocked on food.

Meantime, groups interested in food for the civilian population of liberated Europe expressed surprise at the Army's announced intention to buy the Danish export supply of meat and cheddar cheese.

Other Use Expected
"Since Denmark is the only European country with much food, we have assumed this food would go to the Netherlands or some of the other neighboring countries in which starvation supposedly is rampant," a relief agency spokesman declared last night. "Maybe there is more to the deal than has been announced, however," he added.

"President Truman probably will clear it up when he makes his announcement on what this country is going to do to help liberated Europe through its hardest winter."

Representative Daughton said the See FOOD, Page 5, Column 1.

2 Others Missing, 3 Wounded

5 More Area Men Are Killed, Including 2 on Jap Prison Ship

District of Columbia men reported killed through August 2 include: Army, 846; Navy, 171; Marines, 122; Coast Guard, 5. Total, 1,144. United States casualties reported officially since Pearl Harbor, 1,061,648.

The total of District area men who were killed in the sinking of Jap prison ships reached 18 yesterday with the report that two Army officers were lost December 15, 1944.

The officers, Capt. Roy Mosher, 48, husband of Mrs. Mabel Mosher, 1825 New Hampshire ave. nw., and Second Lieut. Ernest M. Feller, husband of Mrs. Agnes M. Feller, 307 E. st. ne., are two of the five area men reported killed. In the complete casualty report two

Vaccination Ordered for 35,000 Dogs

District to Open Clinics in Effort To Suppress Rabies

By Helen Matson

Vaccination of 35,000 District dogs by September 7 was ordered yesterday by the District Commissioners in a long-awaited proclamation on rabies control.

Ten strategically located clinics will provide free inoculations on three days a week beginning Monday, although dog owners retain the right to have the work done at their own expense by private licensed veterinarians, the municipal heads announced.

Only animals exempted under the Commissioners' order are dogs less than three months of age and those which have been vaccinated against rabies within the 10 months preceding September 7. Dog owners who do not comply with the new regulation will face a maximum penalty of a \$300 fine or 90 days in jail.

The free clinics, which will be open from 4 to 6 p. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week until September 7, are located on the grounds of:

Adams School, 19th and California sts. nw.; Deal Junior High School, Fort Drive and Nebraska ave. nw.; Polk School, 7th and P sts. nw.; Uphur Street Hospital, 14th and Uphur sts. nw.; Whitier School, 5th and Sheridan sts. nw.; Burroughs School, 18th and Monroe sts. ne.; Eliot Junior High School, 18th and B sts. ne.; Old Jefferson Junior High School, 6th and D sts. sw. and Kramer Junior High School, 17th and Q sts. se. The District Pound will also provide.

See DOGS, Page 5, Column 2.

Army Blocks Early Boost In Discharges

Reduction in 85 Points Required Put Off Indefinitely By War Department

By the Associated Press

The Army turned thumbs down yesterday on proposals for faster demobilization and emphasized that stand by postponing indefinitely any change in the 85-point requirement for soldier discharges.

Earlier the service had expected to fix late in July a lower "critical" score for release under the point discharge system. The postponement means that eventually men now going to the Pacific will get point credits for combat and overseas service. There is no change in the plan ultimately to fix another and probably lower score.

Retention for the time of the 85-point requirement was announced just before a news conference in which Secretary Stimson was asked about a demand by Senator Johnson (D., Colo.) for a cut to a three-million man army.

Liberal Under Circumstances
The secretary declined to discuss the Johnson proposal directly, but said he would rest on a statement that the Army's discharge plans are the most liberal which can be permitted under the circumstances.

Stimson is just back from the Big Three meeting in Potsdam where Pacific war needs certainly were discussed, at least with the British.

"This whole program," he said, "has been gone over in detail with General MacArthur and with the Army and Air Force commanders. It is the considered opinion of these responsible commanders that this is the maximum rate of discharge which can be carried out without endangering their operations and risking an unnecessary rate of casualties due to loss of experienced combat leadership."

That planned discharge rate contemplates cutting the Army back to seven million men by next June 1, with a total of two million enlisted men and 100,000 officers to be released by that time. About 1,500,000 of the discharges will be on points and the remainder for such causes as wounds, age and illness. The discharges will not be net loss, part being offset by 800,000 inductions.

The present discharge score of 85 will be continued, the Army said, until 800,000 men eligible on the basis of service, time overseas, combat and parenthood have been released. No date was even estimated for the fixing of the new cut requirement for discharge of an additional 700,000. At that time See TROOPS, Page 5, Column 2.

Shangri-La Diary

Decker Endures Treatment For Burns Without Whimper

How the natives became fascinated by parachutes in "Shangri-La" is described herewith by Wac Corp. Margaret Hastings in the thirteenth chapter of her great adventure story.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

By Wac Corp. Margaret Hastings

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Owego, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The so-called "iron men" of the past can step up and take lessons from Sgt. Kenneth Decker. On Sunday, May 20, exactly one week after the crash, we decided he was pure stoic with large infusions of American Indian blood.

After Doc and Rammy had fed us breakfast, our first hot meal since the accident, Doc went to work on Decker. For six hours, he peeled the encrusted gangrene from the sergeant's infected burns. It was a very tedious and painful process.

All of Doc's gentleness could not lessen Decker's ordeal. The sergeant lay rigid on his pallet. Decker was a very sick man, but never by a flinch or a whimper did he reveal the torment he was enduring.

Not only had he suffered a serious head injury and gangrenous burns, but it was now revealed that his right arm was broken at the elbow. Or at least we now knew the right arm was painfully injured. But without X-rays, Doc was afraid to try to treat it. There

was always the possibility he might do it more harm than good. So it was not until we were rescued that Decker's broken arm received proper treatment.

There wasn't any anesthetic nor even a stiff drink of whiskey available to ease Decker's pain. "Maybe it would be kinder to hit him in the head and put him out of his misery for a few hours," McCollom muttered. He was as wet with perspiration as Decker or Doc. As for Doc, he might have been operating in the amphitheater of a big hospital. He had a large and enthusiastic audience. Pete and his mob of natives gathered round to watch every move.

Perhaps you are wondering why we didn't borrow some native moonshine or red-eye from Pete. The answer is simple. As long as we were in the valley, we never saw any native liquor or any evidence that these kind, primitive peoples See SHANGRI-LA, Page 5, Col. 2.

6000-Ton Blow At Japs Called Mere 'Warm-up'

The record 6000-ton first punch delivered to the Japanese by the new United States Army Strategic Air Force is "merely a warming-up exercise for the haymakers yet to come," Army officials promised yesterday.

The men who helped plan this huge air offensive declared that Wednesday's B-29 raid, announced in Gen. Carl A. Spaatz's first communique as commander of USASTAF, is only a stage in a build-up toward a peak of 270,000 tons of bombs per month to be dropped on the enemy. That would be 9000 tons per day.

It was pointed out that the heaviest bombing of Europe by the combined British and American air forces came to 185,000 tons in one month.

Court Orders Laval to Take Stand Today

Guard Is Increased; Petain and 3 Jurors Doze at Dull Session

Paris, Aug. 2 (AP).—Pierre Laval, chief of the Vichy government, will be brought from a prison cell tomorrow to testify in the treason trial of Marshal Petain.

Rejecting a defense protest, the court announced after heated debate among the jurors that it would summon the former French Premier who had been called the aged marshal's "Evil Genius."

The decision regarding Laval, himself facing treason charges, was announced after the afternoon recess. The session then was suspended.

The debate over the calling of the former collaborator as a witness interrupted a dull day of testimony during which the old marshal and three of the jurors fell asleep.

A procession of defense witnesses had been heard throughout the morning portraying Petain as anti-German and as a patriot who gave up French artillery in North Africa to prevent the Germans from marching through Spain to attack Gibraltar.

Anxious to See Them Meet
Charles Trochu, president of the Paris Municipal Council, was telling how Petain never really was in control of the Vichy government when the 89-year-old defendant dozed off.

Attorneys pointed out that summoning Laval as a witness "undoubtedly would mean" the trial would be prolonged by days.

Judge Paul Mongibeaux said it would aid greatly in placing responsibility correctly to bring Laval to the stand.

See PETAIN, Page 2, Column 6.

Tokyo Fears Invasion of Nearby Isles

Reports New Blows At Mainland; Fires Raging in 4 Cities; 10 More Ships Sunk

BULLETIN

Manila (Friday), Aug. 3 (AP).—Strong formations of the Far East Air Forces in concentrated blows in Japanese waters Wednesday sank 10 enemy ships, and damaged three others and a submarine. General MacArthur announced today.

The main weight of the assault fell on Nagasaki seaport on western Kyushu with a population of around 250,000 Japan's twelfth largest city.

Listed as sunk were a 2000-ton tanker of the enemy's badly shrunken oiler fleet, one large, one medium and seven small freighters.

Many hits were seen in railroad yards, warehouses and fuel storage areas bordering the harbor and large fires were observed, MacArthur's communique reported.

Guam (Friday), Aug. 3 (AP).—U. S. Third Fleet planes in their attacks on the Tokyo area Monday sank an oil barge and 11 small craft and destroyed one enemy plane en route to Japan in addition to previous results announced Admiral Nimitz said today.

"The American planes also damaged five small combat vessels, two cargo ships and nine small craft, destroyed four Japanese hangars and four locomotives."

They damaged 11 locomotives, 15 hangars and hit the Nagoya arsenal, naval docks, bridges, power plants, shops and warehouses, Nimitz said in a communique.

British carrier planes participating in the same Monday assaults destroyed two enemy aircraft and damaged seven in addition to results previously announced.

They also sank one submarine, one destroyer and one tugboat, and damaged two destroyers, one destroyer escort, five cargo ships, one auxiliary ship and eight small craft, Nimitz reported.

American losses were 11 planes and 11 airmen while the British lost three planes and three airmen.

Nimitz also announced that the American destroyer shelling of Shimizu on Tuesday morning set fires visible for more than 30 miles with 1000 rounds of five-inch shells. The town was Japan's largest aluminum producer.

Guam (Friday), Aug. 3 (AP).—Tokyo reported new American warship and aerial bombardments of Japan today and speculated that United States forces may be preparing to invade strategic islands between Kyushu and Korea as a prelude to the main landing on the home islands.

Two fleets of 40 Mustang fighters reportedly attacked the teeming Osaka-Kobe area a few hours after 820 Superfortresses, in the greatest air raid in history, touched off huge conflagrations in four cities which were visible more than 180 miles.

Indicating that units of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet had resumed the offensive in the midst of a security blackout, Tokyo reported an Allied surface force of a

See PACIFIC, Page 5, Column 5. See TRUMAN, Page 11, Column 7.

Under Downey Resolution

Thomas to Pick Group to Study West Coast Naval Academy

By Mary Spargo
Giving his approval to proposals for a naval academy on the West Coast, Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Military Affairs Committee disclosed yesterday that he would name a subcommittee within the next few days to study the resolution offered by Senator Sheridan Downey (D., Calif.).

The Downey resolution, referred to the Military Affairs Committee Wednesday, would create a special committee comprised of members of the Military and Naval Affairs groups to study the advisability of locating a military academy and a naval academy elsewhere than on the East Coast.

The subcommittee to be appointed by Thomas would consider whether this resolution should be reported back to the Senate when Congress returns.

If the Senate then creates the special study groups, it would have to be implemented with funds for its inquiries.

"The United States needs to have the training facilities which the West Coast can contribute," Thomas declared.

"We will have seven million men in the Pacific war, more than we had in the combined Atlantic and African theaters. The largest naval depot and the largest Army depot in the United States are

Maintain Silence on Soviet Entry Into War in Pacific; Spain Is Barred as 'Outlaw'; Treaties Left to New Council

By Edward T. Folliard

The Big Three, reporting on their conference at Potsdam, yesterday announced their plans for keeping Germany subdued, but left the world guessing as to what Russia is going to do about the war against Japan.

They agreed on a demilitarization program for Germany which will deny her even so much as a high school cadet corps.

They agreed further that, in organizing Germany's economy, the emphasis will be on the development of "agriculture and peaceful domestic industries." For "the time being," there will be no central government in Germany.

President Truman, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee, in the course of a 6000-word communique which was issued here through the White House, virtually branded Franco's Spain as an outlaw state and said that, for their part, they would bar it from the world league of the United Nations.

They created a Council of Foreign Ministers, with headquarters in London, and charged it with the task of drawing up the peace settlements for war-torn Europe.

The council, with Secretary of State James Byrnes as the American member, will start off by drafting peace treaties with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, these treaties to be submitted to the United Nations. Later the council will prepare a peace settlement for Germany, to be accepted when Germany has established an "adequate" government.

Question of Soviet War Entry Unanswered
The communique was silent on the great question of whether Russia is to join in the war against Japan.

However, there was a brief paragraph in the communique which certainly will cause some pondering in Tokyo. It was the very last paragraph and it read:

"During the conference there were meetings between the Chiefs of Staff of the three governments on military matters of common interest. Approved: J. V. Stalin, Harry Truman, C. R. Attlee."

What those "military matters" were the world was left to guess. They could be matters dealing with the policing of Germany (something Eisenhower, Zhukov and Montgomery already have well in hand) or they could be matters dealing with an all-out Big Three assault on Japan similar to the final drive against Germany that was plotted at Teheran.

Japan Mentioned Once
The only mention of Japan came in connection with a peace settlement with Italy. Stalin joined with Truman and Attlee in saying that "Italy was the first of the Axis powers to break with Germany, whose defeat she has made a material contribution, and has now joined with the Allies in the struggle against Japan."

One of the hopes that President Truman carried to Potsdam—that aid and reporters would be allowed access to Russian-controlled territory was fulfilled.

"The three governments," said the communique, "have no doubt that in view of the changed conditions resulting from the termination of the war in Europe, representatives of the Allied press will enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland."

Also Applies to Poland
The same promise was made with respect to press coverage in Poland "before and during the elections."

Three fourths of the communique was devoted to Germany—to the political and economic principles that will be observed during Allied control, to demilitarization and to reparations.

The question of Germany's boundaries was left for future settlement. However, pending such settlement, the Big Three agreed that the western boundary of the new Polish state should run from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinemunde, along the Oder River, to the Czechoslovak frontier. It would include the port of Danzig.

The Big Three also agreed in principle that Soviet Russia should have the city of Königsberg and adjacent area.

In listing the political and economic principles that are to govern See CONFERENCE, Page 11, Column 6.

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Text of Big 3 Report On Berlin Parley

The following is the text of the report on the Berlin conference made public yesterday by the Big Three:

On July 17, 1945, the President of the United States of America, Harry S. Truman, the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, and Winston S. Churchill, together with Mr. Clement R. Attlee, met in the Tripartite Conference of Berlin. They were accompanied by the foreign secretaries of the three governments, Mr. James F. Byrnes, Mr. V. M. Molotov, and Mr. Anthony Eden, the Chiefs of Staff, and other advisers.

There were nine meetings between July seventeenth and July twenty-fifth. The conference was then interrupted for two days while the results of the British general election were being declared.

On July twenty-eighth Mr. Attlee returned to the conference as Prime Minister, accompanied by the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Ernest Bevin.

Four days of further discussion then took place. During the course of the conference there were regular meetings of the heads of the three governments accompanied by the foreign secretaries, and also of the foreign secretaries alone. Committees appointed by the foreign secretaries for preliminary consideration of questions before the conference also met daily.

The meetings of the conference were held at the Cecilienhof near Potsdam. The conference ended on August 2, 1945.

Important decisions and agreements were reached. Views were exchanged on a number of other questions and consideration of these matters will be continued by the council of foreign ministers established by the conference.

President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee leave this conference, which has strengthened the ties between the three governments and extended the scope of their collaboration and understanding, with renewed confidence that their governments and peoples, together with the United Nations, will insure the creation of a just and enduring peace.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The conference reached an agreement for the establishment of a Council of Foreign Ministers representing the five principal powers to continue the necessary preparatory work for the peace settlements and to take up other matters which from time to time may be referred to the Council by agreement of the governments participating in the Council.

The text of the agreement for the establishment of the Council of Foreign Ministers is as follows:

1. There shall be established a Council composed of the foreign ministers of the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, France and the United States.

2. The Council shall normally meet in London, which shall be the permanent seat of the Council, and shall be accompanied by a high-ranking deputy, duly authorized to carry on the work of the Council in the absence of its foreign minister, and by a small staff of technical advisers.

(i) The first meeting of the Council shall be held in London not later than September 1, 1945. Meetings may be held by common agreement in other capitals as may be agreed from time to time.

(ii) As its immediate important task, the Council shall be authorized to draw up, with a view to their submission to the United Nations, treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, and to propose settlements of territorial questions outstanding on the termination of the war in Europe. The Council shall be utilized for the preparation of a peace settlement for Germany to be accepted by the government of Germany when a government adequate for the purpose is established.

(iii) For the discharge of each of these tasks the Council will be composed of the members representing those states which were signatory to the terms of surrender imposed upon the enemy state concerned. For the purpose of the peace settlement for Italy, France shall be regarded as a signatory to the terms of surrender for Italy. Other members will be invited to participate when matters directly concerning them are under discussion.

(iv) Other matters may from time to time be referred to the Council by agreement between the member governments.

(v) Whenever the Council is considering a question of direct interest to a state not represented therein, such state should be invited to send representatives to participate in the discussion and study of that question.

(vi) The Council may adapt its procedure to the particular problem under consideration. In some cases it may hold its own preliminary discussions prior to the participation of other interested states. In other cases, the Council may convene a formal conference of the state chiefly interested in seeking a solution of the particular problem.

In accordance with the decision of the conference the three governments have each addressed an identical invitation to the governments of China and France to adopt this text and to join in establishing the Council.

The establishment of the Council of Foreign Ministers for the specific

purposes named in the text will be without prejudice to the agreement of the Crimea Conference that there should be periodic consultation among the foreign secretaries of the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom.

The conference also considered the position of the European Advisory Commission in the light of the agreement to establish the Council of Foreign Ministers. It was noted with satisfaction that the Commission had ably discharged its principal tasks by the recommendations that it had furnished for the terms of Germany's unconditional surrender, for the zones of occupation in Germany and Austria, and for the inter-Allied control machinery in those countries. It was felt that further work of a detailed character for the coordination of allied policy for the control of Germany and Austria would in future fall within the competence of the Allied Control Council at Berlin and the Allied Commission at Vienna. Accordingly, it was agreed to recommend that the European Advisory Commission be dissolved.

III GERMANY

The Allied armies are in occupation of the whole of Germany and the German people have begun to atone for the terrible crimes committed under the leadership of those whom in the hour of their success, they openly approved and blindly obeyed.

Agreement has been reached at this conference on the political and economic principles of a coordinated Allied policy toward defeated Germany during the period of Allied control.

The purpose of this agreement is to carry out the Crimea declaration on Germany. German militarism and Nazism will be exterminated and the Allies will take in agreement through, now and in the future, the other measures necessary to assure that Germany never again will threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world.

It is not the intention of the Allies to destroy or enslave the German people. It is the intention of the Allies that the German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis. If their own efforts are steadily directed to this end, it will be possible for them in due course to take their place among the free and peaceful peoples of the world.

The text of the agreement is as follows:

The Political and Economic Principles to Govern the Treatment of Germany in the Initial Control Period.

A. Political Principles.

1. In accordance with the agreement on control machinery in Germany, supreme authority in Germany is exercised on instructions from their respective governments, by the commanders in chief of the armed forces of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the French Republic, each in his own zone of occupation, and also jointly, in matters affecting Germany as a whole, in their capacity as members of the Control Council.

2. So far as is practicable, there shall be uniformity of treatment of the German population throughout Germany.

3. The purposes of the occupation of Germany by which the Control Council shall be guided are:

(i) The complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and the elimination or control of all German industry that could be used for military production. To these ends:

(a) All German land, naval and air forces, the SS, SA, SD and Gestapo, with all their organizations, staffs and institutions, including the general staff, the officers' corps, reserve corps, military schools, war veterans' organizations and all other military and quasimilitary organizations, together with all clubs and associations which serve to keep alive the military tradition in Germany, shall be completely and finally abolished in such manner as to prevent the revival of German militarism and Nazism.

(b) All arms, ammunition and implements of war and all specialized facilities for their production shall be held at the disposal of the Allies or destroyed. The maintenance and production of all craft and all arms, ammunition and implements of war shall be prevented.

(ii) To convince the German people that they have suffered a total military defeat and that they cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves, since their own ruthless warfare and the fanatical Nazi resistance have destroyed German economy and made chaos and suffering inevitable.

(iii) To destroy the National Socialist Party and its affiliated and supervised organizations, to dissolve all Nazi institutions, to ensure that they are not revived in any form, and to prevent all Nazi and militarist activity or propaganda.

(iv) To prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis and for eventual peaceful cooperation in international life by Germany.

4. All Nazi laws which provided the basis of the Hitler regime or established discrimination on grounds of race, creed, or political opinion shall be abolished. No such discriminations, whether legal, administrative or otherwise, shall be tolerated.

5. War criminals and those who have participated in planning or carrying out Nazi enterprises involving or resulting in atrocities or

Highlights of Communiqué On Conference at Potsdam

Highlights of the Big Three Potsdam communiqué:

1. No mention was made of the Pacific war, nor of Russia's connection with it. But the communiqué said—perhaps significantly—that chiefs of staff of the United States, Britain and Russia held meetings on "military matters of common interest."
2. Agreement was reached on reparations from Germany. Each of the three nations will fill its own claims largely by taking goods and equipment from its own occupation zone. In addition, Russia will get 10 per cent of removable industrial capital equipment from the western zones as a flat payment, and an additional 15 per cent for which she will pay in goods. Western Allies retain sole claim to captured gold.
3. The Spanish government of Francisco Franco will be denied membership to the United Nations because of "its support of the Axis powers."
4. Agreement was reached on a detailed program for control of Germany. It will strip the Reich of war-making capacity, smash huge cartels such as the I. G. Farbenindustrie, drive out Nazism and "convince the German people that they have suffered a total military defeat." In effect it will reduce Germany to a nation of farms and small peace industries.
5. A Council of Foreign Ministers of the Big Five, including France and China, will be established soon to prepare peace treaties.
6. Germans in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary shall be transferred to Germany "in an orderly and humane manner."
7. Under disarmament, all German land, naval and air forces, and all Nazi and militarist organizations will be "completely and finally abolished." Maintenance and production of instruments of war shall be prevented.

war crimes shall be arrested and brought to judgment. Nazi leaders, influential Nazi supporters and high officials of Nazi organizations and institutions and any other persons dangerous to the occupation or its objectives shall be arrested and interned.

6. All members of the Nazi party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities and all other persons hostile to allied purposes shall be removed from public and semipublic office, and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings. Such persons shall be replaced by persons who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany.

7. German education shall be so controlled as to completely eliminate Nazi and militarist doctrines and to make possible the successful development of democratic ideas.

8. The judicial system will be reorganized in accordance with the principles of democracy, of justice under law, and of equal rights for all citizens without distinction of race, nationality or religion.

9. The administration of affairs in Germany shall be directed toward the decentralization of the political structure and the development of local responsibility. To this end:

(i) Local self-government shall be restored throughout Germany on democratic principles and in particular through elective municipal councils as rapidly as is consistent with military security and the purposes of military occupation;

(ii) All democratic political parties with rights of assembly and of public discussion shall be allowed and encouraged throughout Germany;

(iii) Representative and elective principles shall be introduced into regional, provincial and state (Land) administration as rapidly as may be justified by the successful application of these principles in local self-government;

(iv) For the time being no central German government shall be established. Notwithstanding this, however, certain essential central German administrative departments, headed by state secretaries, shall be established, particularly in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. Such departments will act under the direction of the Control Council.

10. Subject to the necessity for maintaining military security, freedom of speech, press and religion shall be permitted, and religious institutions shall be respected. Subject likewise to the maintenance of military security, the formation of free trade unions shall be permitted.

B. Economic Principles

11. In order to eliminate Germany's war potential, the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war as well as all types of aircraft and sea-going ships shall be prohibited and prevented. Production of metals, chemicals, machinery and other items that are directly necessary to a war economy shall be rigidly controlled and restricted to Germany's approved postwar peace-time needs to meet the objectives stated in paragraph 15. Productive capacity not needed for permitted production shall be removed in accordance with the reparations plan recommended by the Allied Commission on Reparations and approved by the governments concerned or if not removed shall be destroyed.

12. At the earliest practicable date, the German economy shall be decentralized for the purpose of eliminating the present excessive concentration of economic power as exemplified in particular by cartels, syndicates, trusts and other monopolistic arrangements.

13. In organizing the German economy, primary emphasis shall be given to the development of agriculture and peaceful domestic industries.

14. During the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit. To this end common policies shall be established in regard to:

(a) Mining and industrial production and allocations;

(b) Agriculture, forestry and fishing;

(c) Wages, prices and rationing;

(d) Import and export programs for Germany as a whole;

(e) Currency and banking, central taxation and customs;

(f) Reparation and removal of industrial war potential;

(g) Transportation and communications.

In applying these policies account shall be taken, where appropriate, of varying local conditions.

15. Allied controls shall be imposed upon the German economy but only to the extent necessary:

(a) To carry out programs of industrial disarmament and demilitarization, of reparations, and of approved exports and imports.

(b) To assure the production and maintenance of goods and services required to meet the needs of the occupying forces and displaced persons in Germany and essential to maintaining in Germany average living standards not exceeding the average of the standards of living of European countries. (European countries means all European countries excluding the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.)

(c) To ensure in the manner determined by the Control Council the equitable distribution of essential commodities between the several zones so as to provide a balanced economy throughout Germany and reduce the need for imports.

(d) To control German industry and all economic and financial international transactions, including exports and imports, with the aim of preventing Germany from developing a war potential and of achieving the other objectives named herein.

(e) To control all German public or private scientific bodies, research and experimental institutions, laboratories, etc., connected with economic activities.

16. In the imposition and maintenance of economic controls established by the Control Council, German administrative machinery authorities shall be required to the fullest extent practicable to proclaim and assume administration of such controls. Thus it should be brought home to the German people that the responsibility for the administration of such controls and any breakdown in these controls will rest with themselves. Any German controls which may run counter to the objectives of occupation will be prohibited.

17. Measures shall be promptly taken:

(a) To effect essential repair of transport;

(b) To enlarge coal production;

(c) To maximize agricultural output; and

(d) To effect emergency repair of housing and essential utilities.

18. Appropriate steps shall be taken by the Control Council to exercise control and the power of disposition over German-owned external assets not already under the control of United Nations which have taken part in the war against Germany.

19. Payment of reparations should leave enough resources to enable the German people to subsist without external assistance. In working out the economic balance of Germany the necessary means must be provided to pay for imports approved by the Control Council in Germany. The proceeds of exports from current production and stocks shall be applied to the first place for payment for such imports.

The above clause will not apply to the equipment and products referred to in paragraphs 4(A) and 4(B) of the Reparations Agreement.

REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY

In accordance with the Crimea decision—that Germany—being compelled to compensate to the greatest possible extent for the loss and suffering that she has caused to the United Nations and for which the German people cannot escape responsibility, the following agreement on reparations was reached:

1. Reparation claims of the U. S. S. R. shall be met by removals from the zone of Germany occupied by the U. S. S. R. and from appropriate German external assets.

2. The U. S. S. R. undertakes to settle the reparation claims of Poland from its own share of reparations.

3. The reparation claims of the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries entitled to reparations shall be met from the western zones and from appropriate German external assets.

4. In addition to the reparations to be taken by the U. S. S. R. from its own zone of occupation, the U. S. S. R. shall receive additionally from the western zones:

(A) Fifteen per cent of such usable and complete industrial capital equipment, in the first place from the metallurgical, chemical and machine manufacturing industries, as is necessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the zone of occupation in Germany, in exchange for an equivalent value of food, coal, potash, zinc, timber, clay products, petroleum products, and such other commodities as may be agreed upon.

(B) 10 per cent of such industrial capital equipment as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the zone of occupation in Germany, in exchange for an equivalent value of food, coal, potash, zinc, timber, clay products, petroleum products, and such other commodities as may be agreed upon.

(C) The Soviet Government renounces all claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the eastern zone of occupation in Germany, as well as to German foreign assets in all countries except those specified in paragraph 9 below.

9. The governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America renounce their claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the eastern zone of occupation in Germany, as well as to German foreign assets in all countries except those specified in paragraph 9 below.

10. The Soviet Government makes no claims to gold captured by the Allied troops in Germany.

DISPOSAL OF THE GERMAN NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE

The conference agreed in principle upon arrangements for the use and disposal of the surrendered German fleet and merchant ships.

It was decided that the three governments would appoint experts to work out together detailed plans to give effect to the agreed principles. A further joint statement will be published simultaneously by the three governments in due course.

V CITY OF KOENIGSBERG AND THE ADJACENT AREA

The conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government that pending the final determination of territorial questions at the peace settlement the section of the western frontier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is adjacent to the Baltic Sea, should pass from a point on the eastern shore of the Bay of Danzig to the east, north of Braunsberg-Goldap, to the meeting point of the frontiers of Lithuania, the Polish Republic and East Prussia.

The conference has agreed in principle to the proposal of the Soviet Government concerning the transfer to the Soviet Union of the City of Königsberg and the area adjacent to it as described above subject to expert examination of the actual frontier.

President of the United States, the British Prime Minister have declared that they will support the proposal of the conference at the forthcoming peace settlement.

VI WAR CRIMINALS

The three governments have taken note of the discussions which have been proceeding in recent weeks in London between British, United States, Soviet and French representatives with a view to reaching agreement on the methods of trial of those major war criminals whose crimes under the Moscow Declaration of October, 1943, have no particular geographical localization. The three governments reaffirm their intention to bring those criminals to swift and sure justice. They hope that the negotiations in London will result in speedy agreement being reached for this purpose, and they regard it as a matter of great importance that the trial of those major criminals should begin at the earliest possible date. The first list of defendants will be published before September 1.

VII AUSTRIA

The conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government on the extension of the authority of the Austrian provisional government to the city of Vienna.

The three governments agreed that they were prepared to examine this question after the entry of the British and American forces into the City of Vienna.

VIII POLAND

The conference considered questions relating to the Polish Provisional Government and the western boundary of Poland.

On the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity they declared their attitude in the following statement:

A—We have taken note with pleasure of the agreement reached among representative Poles from Poland and abroad which has made possible the formation, in accordance with the decisions reached at the Crimea Conference, of a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity recognized by the three powers. The establishment by the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity of relations with the Polish Government in London, which no longer exists.

The British and United States

PETAIN

From Page 1

Laval and Petain together in court. "I would like to see them brought face to face," he added, "the marshal who was only a piece of bric-a-brac in his leader's hands and his evil genius, Pierre Laval."

Laval will appear as the court's own witness and probably will be removed in the dead of night from his cell in Fresnes Prison to Paris.

Even greater precautions are being taken to protect him from mob violence than were organized for Petain. Hundreds of extra policemen carrying tommy guns were assigned to the Palais de Justice where the marshal is on trial. The ministry of interior declined to disclose, even to court officials, when or how the transfer would be effected.

Tears Replace Calm

Laval, clapped into Fresnes prison late yesterday following expulsion from Spain and a flight to Austria where he surrendered to American troops, already has been subjected to preliminary questioning in his own case.

For a time today he lost the self-possession calm shown when he first was returned to Paris. He wept as a magistrate representing the high court of justice placed

seals on the baggage he and his wife had brought with them.

It was the first show of emotion by the man who is charged with betrayal of France. He was unperturbed last night as the examining magistrate, within an hour after the former official's dramatic return, began questioning him.

Has Not Selected Attorney

Laval has not yet selected an attorney to defend him.

Madame Laval, however, was described as in a state of near prostration an dweeping constantly. She is not charged with any crime but, like Madame Petain, has been placed in protective custody of the high court.

Laval told his captors that \$10,000 in American currency, as well as Swiss money he brought with him from Spain, had been seized by the American officers to whom he surrendered Tuesday and that they gave him "a receipt in good and due form."

Laval already has been condemned to death in Absentia by a Marseille tribunal, but the high court's case takes precedence. If he should be freed by the high court, he still would have to go to Marseille to answer the sentence already imposed there.

Governments have taken measures to protect the interest of the Polish Provisional Government as the recognized government of the Polish State in the property belonging to the Polish State located in their territories and under their control, whatever the form of this property may be. They have further taken measures to prevent alienation to third parties of such property. All proper facilities will be given to the Polish Provisional Government for the exercise of the ordinary legal remedies for the recovery of any property belonging to the Polish State which may have been wrongfully alienated.

The three powers are anxious to assist the Polish Provisional Government in facilitating the return to Poland as soon as practicable of all Poles abroad who wish to go, including members of the Polish armed forces and the Merchant Marine. They expect that those Poles who return home shall be accorded personal and property rights on the same basis as all Polish citizens.

The three powers note that the Polish Provisional Government, in accordance with the decisions of the Crimea Conference, has agreed to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot, in which all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates, and that representatives of the Allied press shall enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Poland before and during the elections.

The following agreement was reached on the western frontier of Poland:

In conformity with the agreement on Poland reached at the Crimea Conference, the three heads of government have sought the opinion of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity in regard to the accession of territory in the north and west which Poland should receive. The President of the National Council of Poland and members of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity have been received at the conference and have fully presented their views. The three heads of government reaffirm their opinion that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should await the peace settlement.

The three heads of government agree that, pending the final delimitation of Poland's western frontier, the former German territories east of a line running from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinemünde, and thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the western Neisse River and along the western Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier, including that portion of East Prussia not placed under the administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the understanding reached at this conference and including the area of the former free City of Danzig, shall be under the administration of the Polish State and for such purposes should not be considered as part of the Soviet zone of occupation in Germany.

X CONCLUSION OF PEACE TREATIES AND ADMINISTRATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The conference agreed upon the following statement of common policy for the establishment of lasting peace after victory in Europe:

The three governments consider it desirable that the present anomalous position of Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania should be terminated by the conclusion of peace treaties. They trust that the other interested Allied governments will share these views.

For their part the three governments have included the preparation of a peace treaty for Italy as the first among the immediate important tasks to be undertaken by the new Council of Foreign Ministers. Italy was the first of the Axis powers to break with Germany, to whose defeat she has made a material contribution, and has now joined with the Allies in the struggle against Japan. Italy has freed herself from the Fascist regime and is making good progress towards the reestablishment of a democratic government and institutions. The conclusion of such a peace treaty with a recognized and democratic Italian government will make it possible for the three governments to fulfill their desire to support an application from Italy for membership of the United Nations.

The three governments have also charged the Council of Foreign Ministers with the task of preparing peace treaties for Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania. The conclusion of peace treaties

RESPECTIVE REPRESENTATIVES ON THE CONTROL COUNCIL TO REPORT TO THEIR GOVERNMENTS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

the extent to which each person has already entered Germany from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and to submit an estimate of the time and rate at which further transfers could be carried out, having regard to the present situation in Germany.

The Czechoslovak Government, the Polish Provisional Government and the Control Council in Hungary are at the same time being informed of the above, and are being requested meanwhile to suspend further expulsions pending the examination by the governments concerned of the report from their respective representatives on the control council.

XIV MILITARY TALKS

During the conference there were meetings between the chiefs of staff of the three governments on military matters of common interest.

Approved:

J. V. STALIN
HARRY S. TRUMAN
C. R. ATTLEE

LIST OF DELEGATIONS

For the United States

The President, Harry S. Truman
The Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes

Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, USN, Chief of Staff to the President

Joseph E. Davies, Special Ambassador

Edwin Pauley, Special Ambassador

Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, Political Adviser to the Commander in Chief, United States Zone in Germany

W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to the USSR

General of the Army, George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, United States Army

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief, United States Fleet

General of the Army, H. H. Arnold, United States Army Air Force

Gen. Brehon S. Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces

Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator

William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State

James C. Dunn, Assistant Secretary of State

Ben Cohen, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State

H. Freeman Matthews, Director of European Affairs, Department of State

Charles E. Bohlen, Assistant to the Secretary (together with political, military and technical advisers)

For the United Kingdom

The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston S. Churchill, M. P.; Mr. C. R. Attlee, M. P.

The Secretary of State for



SOUTHWESTERN ROUNDUP—Scene on the Bill Ross ranch near Carlsbad, N. M., as calves rounded up by ranchers were being sorted for shipment to feeding sections.



CANINE WAR VETERAN—Rusty, Irish setter at whom his master, Capt. W. L. Monson of Salt Lake City is smiling, once belonged to a German general and understands only Italian. Monson smuggled Rusty into this country.



PLEBES IN TRAINING—West Point Cadet John L. Carr, Jersey City, N. J., jumps some barbed wire while Cadet J. H. McClellan, Camden, Ark., crawls under in plebe maneuvers.



HAIRCUT FOR ARMY—Pvt. Dan Oats, 20-year-old Cree Indian from the Rocky Boy reservation in Montana, loses his 18-inch braids upon induction into the paratroops at Ft. Douglas, Utah. William June is the barber.



PAPER GIRL—Carolyn Sherwood of Chicago examines ammunition containers made out of salvaged waste paper in American Can company's factory.



GUAM PROCESSIONAL—Natives march across the plaza of Agaña, Guam, after a mass celebrating the first anniversary of liberation of the island by U. S. Marines.



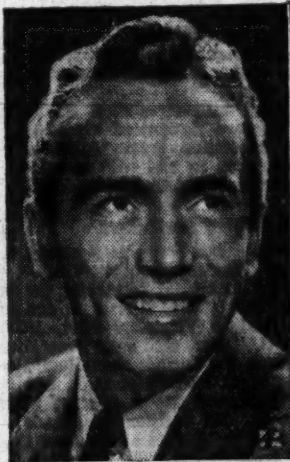
PEACH QUEEN—Georgia peach growers chose singer Georgia Gibbs (above) as "Miss Georgia Peach of 1945."



DOGS PULL FIRE TRUCK—T/4 Daniel P. Feuerborn of Lexington, Okla., demonstrates how Siberian and Eskimo huskies can pull a 4½-ton fire truck at Cheyenne, Wyo. The dogs were trained at Ft. Robinson, Nebr.



AQUATIC THERAPY—Nurses, WACs and Sgt. Kurt Jafay, instructor, watch pool exercises by (l. to r.) Pfc. O. A. Cowgill, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Pfc. D. J. Hinkley, Davenport, Ia.; S/Sgt. O. E. Gosman, Humboldt, Nebr.; Pfc. Mitchell Sturdevant, Menomonee Indian reservation, Wis.; and Pfc. A. J. Hansen, Chicago, at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver.



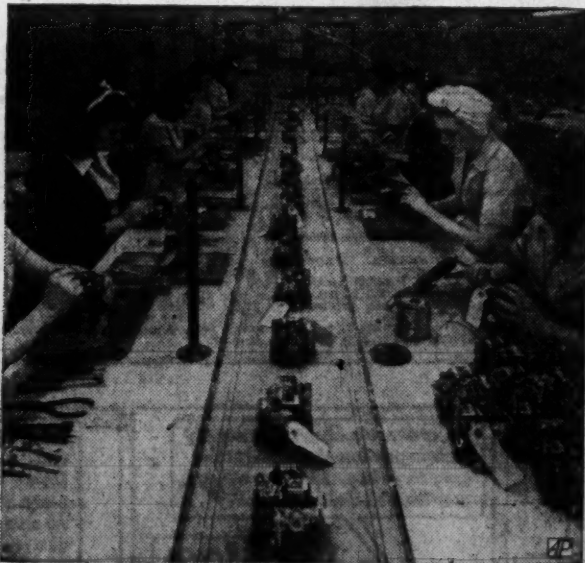
SINGER—Johnnie Johnston (above), singer who grew up and boxed as an amateur in Kansas City, has been signed to make a film in Hollywood.



KING AND PRINCESS—King Gustav of Sweden and Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark, photographed at a recent public appearance on a national holiday in Stockholm.



PRISON TENT CITY—This view of the Island Command prisoner of war stockade on Okinawa was made from the guard tower. (U. S. Army photo)



MIDGET 'TANK LINE'—Intricate B-29 control relays roll along a miniature assembly line in a Westinghouse plant at Fairmont, W. Va. Weighing less than three pounds, they act as nerve centers for the planes' electrical systems.



MARIANAS SERVICE—Cpl. Clyde E. Hughes (left) of Pittsburgh and Pfc. V. Reale of Waterbury, Conn., shown at a 313th bomb wing airdrome "filling station" on Tinian.

Japs Scorn Raids; Boast 'Iron Defense'

War Sidelights INS Writer Is Buried on Okinawa

Manila, Aug. 2 (U.S.)—A beautiful Okinawa cemetery overlooking Highashi Bay was the last resting place today for John Cashman, 27, International News Service war correspondent killed in a plane crash last Monday.

The writer, who made a brilliant record in covering the Pacific war, lost his life at the beginning of the fifth of 40 missions he planned to fly on consecutive nights.

Cashman, an honorably discharged veteran of the Navy, had decided to make the 40 regular air missions to learn what air crewmen had to go through to amass enough points to go home. Nine other men aboard the reconnaissance bomber were killed.

Cashman was the seventeenth killed in General MacArthur's command since the beginning of the Pacific war. He lost an arm while in the Navy when an ammunition magazine blew up.

For GIs in Australia
Sydney, Aug. 2 (U.S.)—United States servicemen may be granted discharges in Australia if they have sufficient money to maintain themselves for three months, forfeit their right of free transport home and agree to remain in the Commonwealth until after the war, according to a report from Brisbane today.

United States headquarters in Brisbane would not confirm or deny the report, though it was indicated that the matter was under consideration.

Brasil Bomber Crashes
Sao Paulo, Brazil, Aug. 2 (U.S.)—A Brazilian army bombing plane crashed on Santos Dumont Square, east of downtown Sao Paulo, this afternoon. Two were known dead.

FOOD
From Page 1
War Shipping Administration had supplied him with figures showing WSA and licensed ship suppliers in Atlantic and Gulf ports have on hand 11,606,000 pounds of beef, 2,200,000 pounds of lamb, 500,000 pounds of veal, 6,446,000 pounds of pork, 7,648,000 pounds of butter, and 6,664,000 pounds of poultry.

The entire Merchant Marine, the Congress said, consists of approximately 240,000 men.

Other food news developments of the day included:

1. Announcement by the Department of Agriculture that subsidy payments on the 1945 pack of canned vegetables would be the same as in 1944 for peas, sweet corn and tomato juice, but higher for tomatoes. The increase will be 6 cents per dozen average-sized cans.

2. Sugar processors in this country, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Hawaii will be subsidized to make up for their increased costs since 1941. The subsidy will range between 12 1/2 cents and 18 cents per 100 pounds of sugar and is in addition to the payments announced Wednesday for sugar cane and sugar beet growers.

3. Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, speaking in Oklahoma City, said there would be little relief from the Nation's beef shortage until it could be determined whether the 1945 stock feed output would be great enough for more cattle to be placed in feed lots.

Latest reports show a reduction of 10 million bushels below last year in the corn crop, he said, and a further decline in August would make it inadvisable to urge widespread feeding of cattle.

City Is Idled Because
Freighter Bears Name
Lynn, Mass., Aug. 2 (U.S.)—Citizens of Lynn were up in arms today because a freighter instead of a cruiser is to be named for their city.

Mayor Arthur J. Frawley said he intended to "ignore completely" the launching of the SS Lynn Victory, a freighter named for the north shore city, August 13 at Baltimore. He also said he had rejected a Maritime Commission request for \$400 to provide a library for the vessel.

The Mayor said the Navy had been requested several times to name a cruiser after Lynn, and added: "Salem has a cruiser named after it. So has a freighter that looks like a tug."

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SHANGRI-LA

From Page 1

Woe Wanted Bath
On the following day—Monday—I felt so much better in body and in spirit that I wanted a bath. Suddenly, I realized that I was filthy. Not dirty, but filthy.

Since the crash I hadn't even washed my face. For the first time in my life, it hadn't even seemed important. The only thing I had missed was my toothbrush, and when Doc arrived, he had one in his pocket for me.

But now I felt human again, and I wanted a bath. Rammy, who had made himself a pair of crutches to ease his sprained ankle, fixed everything for me.

On the side of the knoll, out of sight of the camp, he set up the soldier's universal bath tub: his helmet. Then he found soap, towels, a washcloth and clean clothing. Then the men carried me down the hill and left me to scrub up.

Now in what I thought was blessed privacy, I took off my old pants and shirt and started to bathe. But all at once, I felt as if I were not alone.

And I wasn't! I looked around, and there, on a neighboring knoll, were the natives. I never could figure out whether they were goggle-eyed at the queer rite I was performing or at a skin so different from their own. None ever moved from the knoll or made the slightest effort to molest me.

Our days began to take on a pleasant routine, broken only by the arrival of the plane with supplies.

Every day, Doc did a little more peeling on Decker and myself. But we were beginning to heal. The gangrene was checked and both of us were in high spirits again. Eventually, I inherited Rammy's crutches, but Decker was forced to spend most of his days in bed.

Doc and Rammy were wonderful. From the moment they arrived, they began to make us comfortable. Before we knew it, they had improvised a cook tent and a shelter for supplies out of parachutes, and had set up pup tents for all of us.

The beds were still hard, but by comparison with our previous lot, we were living in the Ritz and the Waldorf-Astoria rolled into one.

Put Natives to Work
Rammy even put the willing natives to work. He showed them how to chop tent poles with our jungle knives instead of their stone-age axes.

They were quick to learn and helpful around camp. When we realized how friendly and harmless they were, we gave them axes and jungle knives, thinking to ease their work.

They would use them for us, but never for themselves. They would take our gifts home over night. But on the following morning they would be returned.

They never touched a thing that belonged to us. We couldn't even get them to taste our food, although as far as we could tell, their own diet was a monotonous mess of sweet potatoes and sweet potato leaves. Quite obviously our pig was a rare delicacy used only to celebrate some great occasion.

The only thing we could ever get them to accept was American cigarettes. They loved them. But we were always terrified by matches or by cigarette lighters. So we used to light cigarettes from our own and hand them over to eat and his men.

By the time Captain Walters and his paratroopers arrived, Pete and I followed him to the landing at least one English word, my nickname, Maggie. I have always heartily detested it. But I loved it. They the natives pronounced it. They softly slurred the name and it became "Mah-gy."

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(Tomorrow: The paratrooper rescue party arrives and the natives mistake them for women!)

Press Freedom
Statement Made
By Conference

The Berlin Big Three Conference communique had this to say about freedom of the press in Europe:

In Poland—"The three powers note that the Polish Provisional Government... has agreed to the holding of free and unfettered elections... and that representatives of the Allied press shall enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Poland before and during the elections."

In other former Axis countries—"The three governments have no doubt that in view of the changed conditions resulting from the termination of the war in Europe, representatives of the Allied press will enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland." Yugoslavia was not mentioned.

In Germany itself—"Subject to the necessity for maintaining military security, freedom of... (the press... shall be permitted."

JOHN'S

From Page 1

located on the West Coast.
"Inevitably the Pacific Coast looms larger than ever in our national defense."

"We want the country as a whole to allow us to make that great contribution which we know we can make."

Broad Questions Involved
Thomas, like a number of other Senators and House members, indicated that before any expansion plans were definitely settled upon, some broad questions of military and naval policy should be determined.

"We will have to think about the question that General Dwight D. Eisenhower brought up at West Point when he said that he hoped to see all the members of the armed forces wearing the same uniform," the Military Affairs Chairman said.

He added that in a number of colleges in the Western States Army and Navy men were studying side by side on the same subject.

"It should be possible," Thomas said, "to combine much training once a policy of unification of the armed forces is set."

Walsh's Attitude Not Known
Chairman David I. Walsh (D., Mass.) of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, who would have the appointment of the Naval Affairs members to the joint committee, has not yet indicated his decision.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed yesterday that Chairman Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) of the House Naval Affairs Committee, has agreed to hold hearings on a House bill to create a second Annapolis in the San Francisco Bay area.

The measure was introduced by Representative Frank R. Havenner (D., Calif.), a member of the Naval Affairs Committee. When Havenner objected to the House group's permission for the expansion of Annapolis by taking over old St. John's College, Vinson pledged early hearings after recess on his bill.

Vinson, always a strong supporter of Navy wishes, heretofore has blocked consideration of any of the many bills dealing with naval academies elsewhere than at Annapolis.

PACIFIC
From Page 1

cruiser and three destroyers bombarded O Island in the Izu group, 70 miles south of Tokyo, Wednesday afternoon (Tokyo time).

An enemy broadcast reported for the first time that "40 to 50" Okinawa-based United States planes have been attacking the Goto and Saishu Islands, between Korea and Kyushu, on a daily schedule.

Tokyo suggested that U. S. forces may be planning to invade the Gotos and Saishu as a preliminary offensive move to the main invasion of Japan proper. Invasions of "strategic small islands and the China coast" may be expected first, Tokyo said.

See Great Cones of Flames
Goto Rhetto (chain) comprises several islands only 20 miles off the Kyushu coast. It faces the major Japanese ports of Sasebo and Nagasaki. Saishu is a 35-mile long, egg-shaped island lying in the southern Korea Straits, only 40 miles south of the Korean coastline.

Occupation of either the Gotos or Saishu would give the Allies a dominating position astride the sea lanes between Japan and the Asiatic mainland and might afford a protective screen to any operations on the China coast.

B-29 crewmen returning from the record-breaking 6932-ton strike yesterday reported they saw great cones of flame and smoke swirling upward from the target cities of Nagasaki, Hiroshima, and To-mo-yama, and the fuel plants at Kawasaki, outside Tokyo.

Crewmen said not only Nagasaki, but also the forest surrounding the city, were aflame when the Superfortresses headed home.

Although flak fragments "as big as pop bottles" banged against the Superforts, Japanese antiaircraft gunners shot down one of the 820 Superforts.

The Tokyo-reported bombardment of O Island was the first indication of naval action along southern Japan since the great Third Fleet carrier plane raid

Big 3 Parley Ends in Thanks To Churchill

Berlin, Aug. 2 (U.S.)—The last act of the Potsdam Big Three conference was a friendly message to Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden, who left in mid-course, for their work done at Berlin and previous Big Three meetings. It was disclosed today as President Truman and Prime Minister Clement Attlee left Germany for England.

The conference work was completed. Nothing was disclosed about any departure schedule for Generalissimo Josef Stalin.

At the suggestion of Attlee, who succeeded Churchill as Prime Minister of Great Britain when British election results were announced during the Potsdam meeting, the three principals sent a message to Churchill.

"They wish to thank him for all his work in the first part of the Berlin conference, which helped greatly to lay the foundations of its successful conclusion," said the message.

"They remember with gratitude the untiring efforts and unconquerable spirit with which, at earlier conferences and throughout the war, he served our common cause of victory and enduring peace. The whole world knows the greatness of his work and it will never be forgotten."

A similar message was sent to Eden.

Mr. Truman and his party left for England this morning at an unannounced time in a C-54 Sky-master transport. The morning was cold and Mr. Truman, appearing in good health and good spirits, wore a light gray overcoat. United States Army motorcycle outriders and Secret Service men accompanied the automobile procession to the airport from which the President departed.

At the airport, guarded by U. S. soldiers and RAF police, Mr. Truman shook hands with P. C. Thomas, Haisten, Winter, Haven, Tex.; Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, and other officials and advisers.

Before leaving the conference area, Mr. Truman sent a letter to Parks, U. S. member of the inter-Allied city council for Berlin, commending the 3300 American officers and men who administered and operated the American section.

For some time after Mr. Truman's departure, the Potsdam compound was closed off to correspondents. Later it was opened, including the conference room in Cecilienhof Palace, except for the Russian section.

In Mr. Truman's living quarters was a large Pacific area map with lines giving distances from Japan to various points. Another map showed Russia and parts of the Middle East.

Lauren Bacall
Says Marriage
Made Her Adult

Los Angeles, Aug. 2 (U.S.)—Lauren Bacall says the day she married Humphrey Bogart she ceased to be a child, at least in the eyes of the law.

The 20-year-old actress petitioned Superior Court to revise a movie contract containing provisions for her protection as a minor. She presented the argument that under California law when a girl marries, if she is over 18 and under 21, she legally becomes an adult.

She asks a refund of 10 per cent held from her salary for savings. Her petition also asks dissolution of a trust fund, created for her mother, Mrs. Natalie Bacall, under which another 10 per cent of her earnings were impounded.

against Honshu Monday. Immediately thereafter, the Third Fleet went into a radio silence now almost 80 hours old.

(The Japanese Imperial headquarters issued a communique Wednesday announcing that the Japanese army and navy were "steadily strengthening their preparations against enemy invasion," Tokyo reported in a broadcast recorded by United Press, San Francisco.)

Anti-Roosevelt Texans Dissolve Regular Party

Austin, Tex., Aug. 2 (U.S.)—The Texas Regular Party—formed by Texas Anti-Roosevelt Democrats—filed with the Secretary of State today a resolution of the party's executive committee dissolving the party as of August 1.

"Personalities which created issues within the Democratic party have passed from the stage," the resolution said. "The fourth term issue has been eliminated. The extreme left wing of the official family has been greatly reduced in numbers."

It said that there was no further actual or legal necessity for the party, and asserted that "action of those who later formed the Texas Regular Party" brought about selection of Harry S. Truman as Vice President "which resulted in his becoming President."

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THE CROWELL-COLLIER PUBLISHING CO., 250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17; N. Y. — PUBLISHERS OF COLLIER'S, AMERICAN MAGAZINE, WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

News Blackout

One of the most disturbing aspects of the European picture during recent months has been the almost complete blackout of news in those regions occupied by the Russians. Such a state of affairs, by giving encouragement to rumor-mongering and creating the impression that facts were being hidden from the outside world that could not stand the light of day, contributed only to Allied disharmony.

It is, therefore, an occasion for congratulation that the Big Three at Potsdam have agreed that the time has come to put an end to this news blackout. In the section dealing with Poland, it is stated that "representatives of the Allied press shall enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Poland before and during the (coming) elections." And another section of the Potsdam declaration declares: "The three governments have no doubt that in view of the changed conditions resulting from the termination of the war in Europe representatives of the Allied press will enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland."

If this agreement is lived up to in spirit as well as in letter, if it is not vitiated by censorship and restrictions on the freedom of movement of American and other newspapermen in those countries—and in others, such as Yugoslavia, which, while not mentioned, have also imposed news blackouts—the Potsdam agreement may usher in a new era in the free communication of information. Without that freedom, the forces of darkness, by no means wholly extirpated in Europe, will continue to flourish. With it that good understanding upon which harmonious relations among the great powers must ultimately rest will be greatly fostered.

Unprepared

Senator Barkley did not exaggerate when he said that Congress has "accomplished an almost incredible amount of work during the present session in dealing with our international relationships, both political and economic." Unfortunately it has done next to nothing to put governmental machinery in shape to deal with the many domestic problems that will confront us when the Japanese war ends. Senator Barkley recited a partial but formidable list of the unfinished business now before Congress: legislation liberalizing unemployment compensation, programs to assure full employment, reforms in the system of surplus property disposal, broadening of the social security law, tax reduction and legislation authorizing reorganization of Government agencies and departments, removal of cartels and monopolies, development of water power, and provision of housing for distressed servicemen.

Action on some of the enumerated proposals can be postponed to advantage until Congress returns in October, since they call for permanent legislation of a complex character that needs intensive study. However, quite a large amount of pending legislative business is of an emergency nature, such as proposals for liberalizing unemployment insurance to take care of dismissed war workers, reorganization of the Surplus Property Board, which is floundering about distressfully, and limited appropriations to provide housing for servicemen with no place to lay their heads. Incidentally, all these proposals were recommended by President Truman but have been shoved aside by legislators bent on vacation, although the country is blithely assuming that the new Chief Executive has Congress "eating out of his hand." Congress also failed to respond to the President's appeal to pass permanent legislation authorizing executive reorganization of Government agencies to assist the transition from war to peace.

Senator Barkley's suave summary of "some of the more pressing problems that await our attention" affords ample material for an indictment of Congress for rashly recessing at this juncture. We may have to pay dearly for the procrastination. If the war against Japan were to end within the next few months, it would find us without essential protective legislation to mitigate the economic hardships of the transition period. It takes time to enact enabling legislation and it takes more time to set up administrative machinery to carry out congressional mandates. Congress is gambling with the country's future, and incidentally gambling on prolongation of the war, when it puts itself on the back for expressing benevolent intentions toward the rest of the world and then goes on vacation, leaving domestic affairs crying for attention. If we were to express

a hope that Congress will have no reason to repent of its dilatoriness, that would be equivalent to hoping that the war with Japan will be with us for a long time. For not even the most incorrigible optimist can possibly believe that the country has been fortis- to resist the shock of a sudden ending of the war on all fronts.

Peace-Making

The Potsdam agreement constitutes by far the longest document that the Big Three have ever issued. It covers a vast amount of ground. And yet an omission will be noted about which there had been a good deal of aoid speculation. Not a plain word is said to indicate Russia's eventual position on the war against Japan. However, two hints will be discerned by the careful reader. In a paragraph dealing with Italy, Italy is said "to have joined with the Allies in the struggle against Japan." Stalin's signature under language which does not specify the Allies in the war against Japan seems to show that the Russians are no longer concerned about Japan's susceptibilities. A bolder hint of Russia's interest in the outcome of the Pacific struggle is contained in the bold statement that "during the conference there were meetings between the chiefs of staff of the three governments on military matters of common interest." With the war in Europe over, what are military matters of common interest? Japan, in view of these references, cannot be said to have been ignored at Potsdam.

The heart of the agreement has to do with the future of Germany. At long last the Big Three have arrived at an understanding of the kind of Germany they intend to create out of the ashes of the Third Reich. There is no intention of destroying or enslaving the German people. On the contrary, they will be given an opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis. The hope is even held out that, if the people cooperate with the Allies, Germany will again take its place among the free and peaceful peoples of the world. This seems to imply that no effort will be made to encourage a partition of Germany. On this point there has been much dispute. The Potsdam signatories apparently feel that if you introduce from the outside a centrifugal force, it is bound to set up a centripetal force within. This would be logical. It is much better to let separatism settle itself after the Nazi organizations, the general staff, and the militarized central bureaucracy have been thoroughly broken up.

This latter condition is imposed by the Potsdam agreement. In place of the old central bureaucracy local government is to be strengthened. Since a highly centralized government is a relatively recent development in Germany, this provision conforms to German tradition, and there should be little difficulty in finding responsible officials among the German people. Nazis, of course, will not be used in governmental posts. However, the agreement does not eschew the employment of Germans who were Nazis in name only, and of these the number is legion. We welcome the pledge to elevate local government without at the same time forcing a political breakup of Germany. If Germany were to be split up, a danger additional to the encouragement of a new political ferment for unity would arise, namely, the creation of tariff barriers. The Potsdam agreement stresses the necessity of maintaining economic unity in Germany.

The question will arise whether the agreement spells out a hard or a soft peace for Germany. For ourselves we have never felt that these terms were applicable. What we need is an effective peace, and the outline of an effective peace is provided, we believe, in the Potsdam agreement. Germany will find herself with an empty arsenal when the Allies have completed their work in Germany. Moreover, she will be fairly well deindustrialized and completely decartelized. But the dismantlement of Germany will go hand-in-hand with reconstruction. We hope the control system is put to work without delay in respect of both dismantlement and reconstruction. Anarchy can be avoided only by taking prompt measures to enlarge coal output, repair essential utilities and transport, build houses and maximize farm output. All these activities are pledged by the Big Three.

It looks as if the degree of deindustrialization will correspond with the sum of reparations in kind to be taken out of Germany. By far the greatest beneficiary will be Russia. This should cause no objection. Russia was overrun by the Nazi hordes, and suffered by far the greatest damage to her equipment of any of the Allies. Germany will now have to make up some of Russia's enormous losses. Evidently, however, Russia has withdrawn her demand for forced labor from Germany. At any rate, there is not a word about forced labor in the communiqué, though Mr. Roosevelt had more or less prepared the American people for such a Muscovite claim. Russia likewise has agreed to supply foodstuffs and many other consumer products and raw materials in return for some of the industrial capital equipment situated in western Germany to be handed over to Russia. This is an extremely important concession to the need for the revival of western Germany.

There are many other items in the new Big Three convention dealing with the return of peaceful conditions in Europe. Some of the arrangements are itemized. Others are left to a counsel of foreign ministers of the Big Five. These matters are all important in themselves. But they are overshadowed by the agreement over Germany. This is a wise agreement, but even the wisest agreement cannot put an end to the old Germany and promote the rise of a new Germany without the maintenance of Big Three unity. This is the crux of an effective peace. The Big Three have sought to remove possible chances of discord by providing for uniformity of treatment of the German population. They have established a common policy in

the task of depriving Germany of power. The unity of the peace must be maintained in the face of those who will have a constant interest in breaking it.

Leahy's Letter

The carefully worded letter which Admiral William D. Leahy, former American Ambassador to France, addressed to Marshal Petain and which was read at the treason trial in Paris, raises more questions than it answers. On the surface, the letter is a tribute to Petain's good intentions, if not to his wisdom. Admiral Leahy records that during his stay in Vichy he "held in high regard" Petain's "devotion to the welfare of the French people" and that Petain had often expressed "the fervent hope that the Nazi invaders would be destroyed." Furthermore, Leahy testifies that Petain "did on occasion," at Leahy's request, "... take action in opposition to the desires of the Axis and favorable to the Allied cause" and on those occasions when he failed to do so gave as his reason that "such positive action would result in additional oppression" of the French people by the invaders. The one critical note in the Leahy letter is to be found in the passage which reads: "I must, in all honesty, repeat my opinion as expressed to you at the time that positive refusal to make any concessions to Axis demands, while it might have brought immediately increased hardship to your people would, in the long view, have been advantageous to France."

Admiral Leahy is also careful to point out in this letter that his knowledge of the marshal's personal and official attitude toward the Allies and toward the Axis powers "is strictly limited to the period from January 19, 1941, to April 19, 1942," during which time the admiral held the post of American Ambassador to France. In other words, Leahy had no first-hand knowledge of Petain's attitude either during the critical period of the armistice or during the period of the Anglo-American landings in North Africa, when Petain had a heaven-sent opportunity to show his professed friendship for the Allies, but failed to do so. There is not the slightest evidence that Petain did anything to prevent the wholly unnecessary shedding of American and British as well as French blood that was caused by the armed French opposition to our landings. Nor did Petain order the French fleet to leave French ports and join the Allies, a move that would have shortened the period of fighting in the Mediterranean theater.

Admiral Leahy's letter also raises the question, as to just how important were the concessions which he says he wrung out of Petain. On this point the American people have never been informed. Yet it is high time they were. American policy toward Vichy should be opened to the light of day. With the Vichy regime long since cast into limbo, with the war over, the occasion for further secrecy simply does not exist, and, if continued, will only deepen long-standing American suspicion that our Vichy policy was a far from creditable episode in our diplomacy.

Coal Deficit

Army inductions are still draining manpower from the Nation's coal mines. Better-paying jobs in other industries have further reduced the number of miners. Strikes, which last April cut coal production by about five million tons, are still cutting it by approximately a million tons every month. All this adds up, as Solid Fuels Administrator Harold Ickes and Deputy Administrator C. J. Potter told the Mead Committee on Tuesday, to a serious coal shortage. If more men cannot be found to work more steadily in the pits, we shall not have enough bituminous coal to meet the anticipated consumption requirement of 600 million tons. A 25-million-ton bituminous deficit is foreseen, plus a 12-million-ton deficit in anthracite.

This would mean, in Dr. Potter's judgment, a curtailment of operations, perhaps to four days a week, in certain industries. Railroads and public utilities would have to be supplied with coal to function on full schedule, of course; these are vital to effective prosecution of the war. But steel plants, which are important, too, and factories making civilian goods would be slowed down. This would make the reconversion problem more difficult than ever.

Moreover, Mr. Ickes says that he will be unable to ship to Europe the six million tons of coal which he himself has declared to be indispensable to the prevention of chaos in the liberated countries. It seems to us that this deserves a top priority. Six million tons is percentage-wise a very small portion of our anticipated production of 575 million tons. And the delivery of it to Europe is a vital factor in the implementation of our foreign policy and in the attainment of real peace. Without this coal from America, our Allies will face dangerous exposure to the rigors of the coming winter and complete paralysis of their transportation and production systems. We cannot default on this commitment.

Mr. Ickes has proposed a remedy for the situation—the furloughing of some 30,000 miners now in uniform. This is a remedy which the Army, admittedly, cannot easily put into effect. But the importance and urgency of the problem warrants the acceptance of very considerable difficulties on the Army's part. The injury done to the excellent military point system of discharge by the furloughing of 30,000 miners would be negligible in comparison with the injury the country would sustain if it defaulted on its pledge to relieve Europe's desperate plight or were forced to curtail essential production at home.

Job Budget

By Mark Sullivan

Full Employment Bill

OTHER THAN the war, by far the greatest center of interest in Washington is the full employment bill. To take part in hearings on it, Senators remain here while Congress is in recess. Interest in it, and willingness to support it, is greatly increased by the Socialist triumph in the British election, and the effect which the unexpectedness of that news had on Washington. For the full employment bill is urged as doing for American capitalism what socialism promises to do for Britain. Directly and frankly, it is stated and agreed to, that unless America achieves full employment for workers displaced in war industries and for returning veterans, unless the American economic system provides as great fullness of employment as socialism promises, there is risk for our system.

For these and other reasons, the full employment bill has strong momentum. The present hearings on it are an impressive rehearsal of what will take place when Congress returns in October.

THE BILL itself is simple, and unusually short, about three times the length of this article. It is based on three fundamental principles:

First, that the Federal Government shall frame and adopt policies to bring about "the highest feasible levels of employment."

Second, that this shall be done through the stimulation of private business. Over and over it is insisted, within the bill that everything done shall be for and through private business, not by direct Government operation of industry.

Third, when it is not possible for private business to achieve maximum employment, the Government shall provide "such Federal investments and expenditures" as may be necessary to assure maximum employment. Here again it is specified that the money thus laid out by the Government shall be put through the channels of private business. In the words of the bill, any program of the Government for public works "shall provide for the performance of the necessary construction work by private concerns."

Holding always to these principles, the bill makes maximum employment a direct and continuing responsibility of Government. For carrying out this responsibility, the bill sets up a mechanism and procedure.

At the first of each year the Government shall estimate and forecast, for the coming year, how many jobs are likely to be provided by private business throughout the year. If this forecast indicates that there will be unemployment, the President is to recommend, and Congress is to take, action to encourage enough business activity to provide the additional jobs needed. Thus the steps contemplated by this bill take the usual form, recommendation by the President and action by Congress.

THE STEPS to be taken in any given year depend upon what is in high finance and not very bright prospective unemployment at the time, and will be designed to cure the cause. The range of possible steps enumerated in the bill are all within the field in which Congress habitually legislates. The steps may be lowering or raising tariffs, reducing corporation taxes, legislation respecting monopoly or wages or agriculture.

If legislation of this general type does not seem to promise full employment for the coming year, it is then that Congress may set up a program of public works, to be financed by Government but carried out by private concerns.

Understanding of the bill clearly rebuts many of the objections made against it. The bill raises no question of constitutionality. What Congress is to do is wholly within the field of what Congress has always done. The bill does not give Government any power it does not already have. It measures compensation by the bill differs from measures that Congress habitually passes.

One objection that has been made to the bill arises from misinterpretation of a word. When the bill says that all Americans have a "right" to employment, it is not guaranteeing jobs for everybody. It is using "right" in the general sense in which the Declaration of Independence uses it when it says that all men have a "right" to the pursuit of happiness.

The great necessity for America to achieve full employment was put forcibly by Mr. Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. What he said some time ago is now reinforced by the triumph of socialism in the British election.

"Two powerful nations, Russia and the United States, will enter the postwar world representing opposite poles of economic and social thought. The Russian system will be propagandized. Ours will be, too—I hope by example. The test will be our ability to solve the problem of unemployment. I believe we can solve it on a democratic basis."

Suggestion

Is it within the realm of possibility that some day the Capital of the world's greatest industrial Nation will present to its sympathizers a river that does not stink?

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

UNRRA Faces Problems

REPRESENTATIVES of 44 nations comprising UNRRA will meet in London next Tuesday for the third general conference of that unhappy international relief agency. A day or two ago, the first representative of UNRRA reached Warsaw to oversee distribution of supplies to the Poles.

The timing on that may have been pure coincidence. But the fact remains that UNRRA has been trying to get an official delegation into Poland for nine months.

UNRRA FIRST NAMED an American Mission to Poland, headed by John P. Gregg, who had served in Herbert Hoover's Relief Administration after the last war. Gregg and the members of his party took all their inoculations and were ready to go. They could never get the necessary Russian transit visas. Herbert Lehman, UNRRA's administrator, tried to go to Poland. From London he announced he was on his way. He never got a visa.

Now an UNRRA delegation reaches Warsaw a few days before the council is to meet. One of the most important items before the council is Russia's request for 700 million in relief supplies. The UNRRA delegation to Warsaw is headed by a Russian, M. A. Menshikov, who has been serving with UNRRA since 1943. On the delegation are one Czech, one British, one Canadian and six Americans. Among the Americans are three who got ready to go with Gregg nine months ago. These Americans are specialists in public health, in agriculture, nutrition and so on.

FOR MORE reasons than one, the Russian request for 700 million dollars is the \$64 question that the UNRRA Council will have to try to answer. To begin with, UNRRA lacks money, supplies and the authority it needs to deal with the relief problem in shattered Europe.

The authorized budget is \$2,500,000,000, of which only part has been received from the member nations. The United States is down for a contribution of \$1,350,000,000, of which 793 million dollars has been made available. You have to measure this alongside relief estimates

that total 913 million dollars for the six countries—Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia and Poland—where UNRRA is authorized to operate. The Russian request came as a surprise—maybe shock is the word—to many people here and especially to the State Department, which had had no advance warning. It had been assumed that Russia would not come in with a relief request.

There seemed to be evidence that the Soviet war could swing the load in their part of the world. They had made much in radio propaganda of their contributions of wheat and other foodstuffs to their neighbors, and especially to Poland. Furthermore, they were busy drawing up two-way trade treaties that seemed to exclude the United States from that part of the world.

It seems to me that UNRRA is going to have to get a lot of facts about this whole Eastern European picture. A little more light would help all around.

IF RUSSIA NEEDS relief in the amount of 700 million dollars—and after going through such a hideous war that is more than possible—then careful investigation should establish it beyond any doubt. UNRRA's basic charter provides for such investigation in the country that requests the relief. It is a routine being carried out in the countries now receiving help.

This isn't the only tough one that the UNRRA council will have to crack. The beginnings of a controversy are developing around the treatment of displaced persons by UNRRA.

According to reports to Washington, the Russians are saying that no help should go to those who refuse to return to their home countries. That would mean that displaced Poles, Latvians, Lithuanians and so on who are afraid to go back home because of Soviet domination in Eastern Europe would be told to starve.

UNRRA has a clear-cut policy that says relief shall not be used for any political end, whether of the Left or the Right. Greece is another problem. Reports from there say that Rightists are withholding help from the Left.

The responsible men who direct UNRRA must assure the world that relief is not political and partisan, but humanitarian.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Federal Pay Raise

Now that the tumult and the shouting have died away in the distance, and the much-vaunted Federal "pay raise" has become law, may of Uncle Sam's nieces and nephews have seen the dismay that the raise is largely a matter of arithmetic which looks good on paper but dwindles into a faint "pfft-h-t!" when it comes to paying the rent or buying a new pair of shoes. To be sure, employees will now have more pay-days a year, but after taxes and other deductions are chipped and gouged away, the raise is spread so thinly that workers who live on a slender budget are hardly conscious of any raise at all. My take-home "raise," for example, was 92 cents. Some people have actually experienced a cut in take-home pay as a result of the revised schedule, and whether or not this apparent loss will be noticeably made up in the shorter waiting periods is a matter of conjecture.

Not being especially well versed in high finance and not very bright anyway, I find that the many statistical explanations for the disappointing slowness of the pay raise somehow fail to help the budgetary situation. There is one thought which, try as I might to suppress it, keeps coming back to me. It is this: I wonder if, in the event that the base 15 per cent average "raise" plus the time and a half for overtime had taken the form of a further tax cut instead of a "raise," we should not have found that it would be far more plainly visible than our present "raise." I am afraid that it would come out not in timid cents, but in solid dollars.

In short, the mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse. DISCOURAGED.

Washington, July 27.

Shocking Waste

In the midst of terrible starvation all over the world, the Virginia garden surpluses are upon us again. Yesterday I visited a neighboring farm where I saw two long rows of beautiful cabbages—the one I got weighed six pounds and was as hard as a rock. The wife had canned 40 quarts of kraut to try to save some of them though her family is not keen on kraut; the rest of them lie in the field rotting.

This morning a neighbor sent word that I could have all the summer squash I wanted if I would come and get them but as we do not care for summer squash canned I had to turn her down so they will be fed to the pigs.

Cucumbers ripen at a once and every farm around about is flooded right now with excess cucumbers. Think of the Washington mothers who could make bread and butter pickles for the school lunches if they had a chance at these cucumbers!

Soon it will be tomatoes as there is a huge tomato crop up here. Last summer a neighbor begged me to take away four bushels of tomatoes to keep them from rotting in the field. But I could only use two bushels. So many were spoiled that this year she has planted one half as many though she is particularly fond of growing tomatoes and knows how to grow fine ones. Then there are the apples of which there are hundreds of bushels of second—plenty good enough though for people to give to their children and to can. Last year in an apple barn near here I saw stacks and stacks of boxes of apples (seconds) reaching to the ceiling which were left there to rot.

Yet the Community Chest will swing into action soon to try to salvage among other things, the children who are suffering from under-nourishment in Washington. For the life of me I can't see why the District government or the Community Chest or some agency can't drive out through Maryland and Virginia, gather up these surpluses and sell them at the cost of transportation at an open market in the center of Washington. One farm wife told me she would rather see them given away than rot before her very eyes. Farmers hate that kind of waste. This produce, ungraded and unpacked, would be welcome to families who now cannot afford to pay the prices of the regularly organized trade channels. So there would really be no competition with the regular food men.

If the citizens of Washington would evolve some system to take care of these surpluses from all around the city in Maryland and Virginia, Washington would set an example to the rest of the country which would be in the same boat as we are; i. e. raising money year after year to salvage people who are what they are because in youth they did not have the right food and yet at the same time allowing the surpluses to rot in the fields within driving distance of the cities. JESSIE H. BUTLER

Flint Hill, Va. July 26.

Bulls-eye?

I have read the piece in the Sunday Post stating that Japan will be bombed out of this war (at least its ability to make war will be destroyed) within the next 90 days. I was particularly interested in this piece because it is based upon the record made by our Air Forces in the European theater. The piece was based not only on the record made by our forces but the record kept by the German ministry of production, which was captured.

Presumably Germany was laid in waste because your article says that what is going to happen to Japan and it is going to happen to Germany because it happened to Germany. Now my problem is this—I want someone to dig up the records, either from American or German sources, and tell me how come the palatial executive offices of I. G. Farben, the fine apartment houses owned by Farbenindustries and the private residences of the executives of Farbenindustries were not destroyed by our bombers.

JUST INQUISITIVE
Washington, July 31.

Urgent Business

By Ernest Lindley

Reconversion Muddle

SOME OF THE ITEMS on Senator Barkley's list of unfinished business before Congress do not require early decision. Some do not require early decision if the war with Japan runs to the end of the year or longer. In taking a recess, Congress is assuming that there is not much chance of a Japanese surrender. But there are a few items on Barkley's list which need action now, regardless of the duration of the war. The most urgent is revision of the Surplus Property Act. The present three-man machinery which Congress set up against the recommendation of the Administration is generally conceded to be faulty—in fact, almost unworkable.

The Mead War Investigating Committee recommended in its fourth annual report this week that "surpluses must be declared and moved more expeditiously and with a more definitely coordinated policy concerning the objectives to be attained in their disposition." But as in many of its previous reports, it glossed over the responsibility of Congress for the conditions which it criticized.

A SPECIAL House Military Affairs Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Representative John J. Sparkman of Alabama, did not hesitate, however, to fasten on Congress part of the blame for the continuing manpower muddle. This committee has been investigating the acute shortages of manpower in West Coast industries and ship repair yards. It found, among other things, that "physically qualified men of draft age have remained in war jobs, even the low-pay unattractive jobs, to a far greater extent than 4-F's and those not liable for induction." It concluded that there would have plenty of men to fill the armed forces and to do war work if Congress had passed the 4-F legislation recommended by the House Military Affairs Committee in April, 1944.

The Mead Committee criticizes "manpower administration" and urges an immediate review of the problem and the formulation of "clear, simple policies, objectives, and rules."

If you put the Mead and Sparkman reports together and add the Barkley list of unfinished congressional business, you get a more rounded picture of what is wrong in the war production and reconversion picture than if you take any one of them separately.

The fact that Congress is chiefly to blame for some of the things that are wrong will not, however, relieve President Truman of the responsibility for correcting the errors and deficiencies in the executive branch.

An act of Congress is not needed to compel the armed services to release coal miners, railroad workers, and other skilled workers who are needed outside the armed services. Nor is one needed to pull together the various war agencies and to give war production reconversion a more positive central direction.

THE MEAD COMMITTEE wants to make the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion a strong supervisory operating agency, instead of an umpire. The Sparkman Committee wants OWMR to organize an inter-agency committee which will meet regularly to pool and canvass information on problems in various sections and locations, and decide how to cope with them. It was impressed by the feeling on the West Coast, even among representatives of Government agencies, that the war production and reconversion problems of that section, which are in many ways the most acute in the country, are poorly understood in Washington.

Until now, President Truman has been preoccupied with international affairs and the basic legislation affecting our postwar international policies. On his return from the Big Three conference he will have to come to grips with home front affairs. Of these the most urgent are those connected with war production, manpower allocation, essential civilian production—such as coal—and reconversion which, it is only too apparent, have not solved themselves in the three months that have elapsed since the surrender of Germany.

Bulls-eye?

I have read the piece in the Sunday Post stating that Japan will be bombed out of this war (at least its ability to make war will be destroyed) within the next 90 days. I was particularly interested in this piece because it is based upon the record made by our Air Forces in the European theater. The piece was based not only on the record made by our forces but the record kept by the German ministry of production, which was captured.

Presumably Germany was laid in waste because your article says that what is going to happen to Japan and it is going to happen to Germany because it happened to Germany. Now my problem is this—I want someone to dig up the records, either from American or German sources, and tell me how come the palatial executive offices of I. G. Farben, the fine apartment houses owned by Farbenindustries and the private residences of the executives of Farbenindustries were not destroyed by our bombers.

JUST INQUISITIVE
Washington, July 31.

This Is Revival Week On Screen and Stage At the Capitol Theater

IT SEEMED to matter no whit to yesterday's largely juvenile first audience that the new bill at Loew's Capitol Theater is pervaded by a heavily reminiscent air. They inhaled it deeply and with great gusto and seemed enormously invigorated by it.

On the screen, the Twentieth Century-Fox revival of Jack London's "Call of the Wild"—with suitable modifications to serve the stellar uses of Clark Gable, Loretta Young and Jack Oakie—was greeted with as great an enthusiasm as the excitement of romantic melodrama elicited in the comparatively remote period of the picture's initial release.

John Calvert's stage show, a composite of legend, prestidigitation, hypnotism and "magic," despite the lethargic pace at which it was presented and a mechanical difficulty or two that dulled the edge of some of the experiments, threw the adolescent segment of the audience surrounding this observer into a state of nervous and hysterical pandemonium that must have been music to the mystifying Mr. Calvert's ears.

Perhaps conscious that there is nothing in his repertoire that has not been seen many times before, Mr. Calvert makes up in quantity whatever his bag of widely variegated tricks may lack in individual quality. His sleight-of-hand seemed to these astigmatic eyes the most dextrous of his accomplishments.

How the little white rabbit gets from the empty cylinder into the innermost of a nest of a dozen or so trunks we wouldn't know, any more than we are aware of the means by which a page newly plucked from a magazine is torn into shreds and then neatly put together, again, with scarcely so much as a wrinkle to show for the adventure.

Hopped-Up by Hypnotism
As a source of comedy in his act, Mr. Calvert employs an almost instantaneous brand of hypnotism to "freeze" and frustrate a considerable number of uniformed servicemen recruited from the audience. Once under the influence of the master, they encounter peculiar problems of locomotion, equilibrium and others of the simpler exercises of muscular control.

Yesterday's youngsters—some of whom were preliminary victims of the Calvert wizardry—found cause for cyclonic hilarity in all this.

An even higher pitch of hysteria was provoked by the climactic feat of the hour of bafflement, to some the most transparent of the lot. In this "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" interval of human deprecation, the eerie horror of the spectacle seemed to me not quite to come off while the buzz-shower of sparks from what must have been the Bessemer steel neck of the sacrificial victim. I was not alone in this respect. I don't believe the young man's head came off, either.

Mr. Calvert is assisted in his hour-long act by a group of pulchritudinous young women, whose activities take them into the audience, as well as all over the stage, to the vast multiplication of goggle-eyes among the gentry. He also fortifies his familiar defiance of natural laws by a running-fire of humorous chatter which, it seemed to me, could be appreciably stepped up in effectiveness by less deliberate delivery.

London Revamped
In this most recent of the camera versions of the Jack London yarn of the operation of canine instinct in the Alaskan gold country, the amorous susceptibilities of the husky sledge-dog are made only incidental to the development of a human story involving a lust for the precious ore, a race for possession of a "lost mine," the accidental enterprises of an unscrupulous prospector, a strong play of robust comedy and a story of thwarted love.

Clark Gable, as a certain—and sometimes uncertain—Mr. Jack Thornton, and his sidekick, Jack Oakie, masquerading as a gentleman, being down on their luck, get wind of a fabulous vein and possession of a counterfeit map of its location. In their pursuit of the will-o-the-wisp, they come across a beautiful young woman, Loretta Young, being set upon by wolves while awaiting the return of her husband, who seems to have perished in a futile quest of food. She has the real map and together the three reach the diggings and each becomes a Croesus overnight.

Fairfax Medical Examiner Post Given to Dr. Swetnam

Dr. Ford Swetnam of Fairfax, a retired physician, has been appointed by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors as county medical examiner, and will handle cases formerly investigated by the coroner.

Dr. Swetnam will be appointed coroner in the near future, the supervisors said, as the present coroner, Dr. T. B. McCord, wants to resign. Dr. Swetnam will serve also as jail physician. He will receive \$150 monthly as county medical examiner. As coroner he will receive fees.

The supervisors, who met this week, adjourned at two o'clock Wednesday to attend the funeral of County Clerk John M. Whalen, and postponed their quarterly inspection of the jail until their next meeting on August 15.

The Fairfax governing body announced appointment of Mrs. Harriet R. Gordon as county home demonstration agent. Mrs. Gordon has been acting home demonstration agent for more than a year. She succeeds Miss Lucy Blake who has resigned to accept a position as district home demonstration agent with the State extension service.

SATURDAY! 8:45 and 12:30 Midnite

MOONLITE CRUISES

TWO 5-hour cruises Saturday night, 8:45 and 12:30. Free dancing to JACK CORRY'S BAND.

TONIGHT! 8:45-8:55

S.S. POTOMAC

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1-HOUR FREE TO INSURE—Lives 2 P. M. Take the entire family for this historic cruise. See famous Potomac sights, including Bolling Field, Arlington, Mt. Vernon, Ft. Washington, Independence, etc. Free dancing, refreshments and more. Adults, \$1.50. Children, 50c.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed



"Forget it! I wasn't throwing at that two-timer to win a prize!"

HEDDA HOPPER United for 'Summer'!

Hollywood, Calif., Aug. 2.—It's to put that sign up. Wood went right in and took it. Now his wife and two kids are en route here while he's playing one of the romantic leads in "Two Sisters From Boston." ... William Goodwin bought a small plane so that he can fly up to his dairy ranch in San Luis Obispo. ... Quite a welcome home is being planned for Paula Stone, who has made a big hit in New York. Gosh, is her papa Fred proud of her! He should be. ... Interesting (if true) that Al Capone's nephew, writing under the name R. C. Gabriel, has finished a book titled "The Sins Are Not Forgotten."

Lillian Gish can't make up her mind whether to return to Broadway (she has three good offers) or remain here. After "Miss Susie Slagle" is released she'll have more picture offers than she can handle. ... When Paramount gets a look at Mona Freeman in "Junior Miss" believe me, they'll stop their lending of her. What a beauty—and is she good! She's had four outside pictures but never anything on the home lot. ... When Victor Fleming asked Clark Gable, who wears one old suit and dungarees in "Strange Adventure," to go to wardrobe, Clark said "What for—a change of tie?" ... The walls will bulge in the Williams home August 5 when the whole clan gathers round Esther to celebrate her birthday.

Germany's Color Movies
Daryl Zanuck tells me he saw some of the German pictures made during the war with a new color process. Says he, "It's beautiful. In depth it's far finer than anything we've got, but still deficient in a couple of colors. If any one complains about the size of our sets they should see the ones Germany uses. Here where a nation fighting fanatically, being beaten, yet still making pictures in color with the huge sets and elaborate trimmings required for a musical. It was almost impossible to believe. The Germans all say, 'We deserve to be punished because we permitted Hitler to come to power but for nothing else.' Then they add, 'If you persecute us as a race, you're making the same tragic mistake Hitler made when he persecuted the Jews, and God will take care of you the same way he took care of Hitler.'" Says he, "I've heard this line from many people of different outlook and circumstances. They all say the same thing as do they'd learned it by heart. ... Their 1100 calories a day is fine now, but wait until fall and winter come in Germany. Then there'll be many complaints. Today their larders are crammed with food stolen from the Low Countries and the rest of Europe. But when this food gives out, you'll hear the Germans scream that they're being starved to death." Yes, our little Colman learned much in Germany.

100 in India Die In Plane Crash
London, Aug. 2 (U.P.)—More than 100 persons were killed when a plane crashed at Madaripur, Bengal, in the middle of a crowded market place, the Exchange Telegraph reported today from Allahabad, India.

The low-flying plane hit telegraph wires over the Kumar River and crashed. The pilot and five other occupants were among those killed.

The American Way
The guy who told me this has been looking for a house a year and a half, but Fat Kirkwood, who is English, after one week at a hotel found one complete with telephone, gardener, and 500 chickens. She gets fresh eggs, a fryer when she wants it and she wasn't even surprised. She thinks this is the American way. ... Good looking band leader, Wilson Wood, whom Joseph Pasternak picked up at Las Vegas, was walking in a house when the owner came out with a "For Rent" sign. He never got

BOAT TRIPS

THE MODERN STREAMLINER

S.S. MT. VERNON

MOONLIGHTS

Sailings nightly and Sunday, 8:30 p.m. Free dancing to Darryl Crocker's Orchestra. Round trip, 90c; children, 45c, tax incl. Sundays, half-days, 51c; children, 25c, tax incl.

MARSHALL HALL

2 trips daily and Sunday, 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. Free admission to 450-acre amusement park, free picnic grove. 70c rd. trip; children, 40c.

MT. VERNON

2 trips daily and Sunday, 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. Round trip, 70c; plus 30c admission to Mt. Vernon; children, 40c, adm. free to Mt. Vernon.

WILSON LINE

10th Street, Washington, National 1401

Loose-Leaf Notebook

New York, Aug. 2.—Dr. Leo Baeck, the Chief Rabbi of Berlin, was liberated from the concentration camp at Terezin, in Czechoslovakia, Dr. Baeck is 84 years old, and spent eight years in concentration camps. Except for his daughter, with whom he later was reunited in London, every member of his family—including his wife, children, cousins, etc.—were executed by the Nazis. ... When the Terezin camp was liberated the Allied officers learned that Dr. Baeck could give them a list of the Nazi SS men who had operated the notorious camp. "I will give you the list, on condition that you permit no excesses against them," said the Chief Rabbi who had suffered so much at their hands. "It's important that the majesty of the right shall prevail."

Senator Guy Gillette, who was offered a \$50,000-a-year post in private industry and a War Department job in Germany with the rank of major general, will become the political adviser to the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation. The committee offered him \$15,000 a year, and Senator Gillette wanted only \$7500. A compromise was effected at \$10,000. ... Maj. Bill Bullitt is back home, after serving with the French Army. ... The town house purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hopkins is on 5th ave., near 85th st. The house is too large for them to furnish and operate. They therefore will shut off many of the upper floor rooms.

Laurence Shubert Lawrence, nephew of the theater owners,

producers, the Shubert Brothers, owns a home in Merion, Pa. Last year, during a storm, lightning struck the house. Mr. Lawrence's cook announced that she was leaving immediately and started to pack. Her employer finally prevailed upon her to remain, by assuring her that such an experience could not befall her again, because lightning certainly doesn't strike twice in the same place. ... Last week, during the storms, lightning struck Mr. Lawrence's house again. The cook quit.

The Army drivers in Germany are imitating the scoreboard design used by aviators who paint tiny ships, bombs and planes on the side of their craft to denote missions accomplished, planes downed and ships sunk. The GI auto and truck drivers now paint tiny bicycles on the side of their vehicles to indicate the number of bicycles with which they've collided. ... Contrary to all the Hollywood announcements, no film company as yet has acquired the movie rights to Gertrude Lawrence's autobiography, "A Star Danced."

A few months before VE-Day the United States Government sent a mission to Switzerland, and arranged for the Swiss to take a census of all the Nazi-owned assets in that neutral country. All this property was to be frozen and blocked, so that when the Allies took control of Germany the technical problems of identifying and seizing assets owned by Germans would be simplified. ... The United States Government will discover that the Nazi-owned property was blocked, pursuant to agreement, but the owners' names will not

be revealed. They were referred to only by assigned number. The Nazi property is intact, but now nobody knows who owned it.

Lieut. John Roosevelt's arrival in New York makes this the first time since the war began that all four Roosevelt sons are in this country at the same time. ... Jules Romains, the French novelist, has returned to Paris. ... Ed Noble, head of the American Broadcasting Company, will be the New York chairman of the National War Fund. ... When the bomber crashed into the Empire State Building, a piece of fabric was on a loom at the Chelmsford, Worsted Co. on the seventh-floor. Despite the crash and the flames, that piece of fabric remained untouched. The manufacturers will release that fabric-pattern under its new name, "Lucky Miss."

When the Nazis invaded the Lowlands a Luxembourg youngster named Besch joined the RAF. Later he joined the U. S. Air Forces and helped bomb strategic sections of

Show Time in the Downtown Theaters

STAGE	SCREEN
National—"Good Night Ladies" at 8:30 p. m.	Capitol—"Call of the Wild" at 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20 and 10:05 p. m. Stage shows at 1, 3:50, 6:35 and 9:20 p. m.
Cross Roads—"Spider Island," at 8:30 p. m.	Earle—"Story of GI Joe," at 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10 and 9:55 p. m. Stage shows at 1, 3:45, 6:30 and 9:15 p. m.
	Metropolitan—"The Corn Is Green," at 10:55 a. m., 1, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25 and 9:30 p. m.
	RKO-Kelth—"Back to Bataan," at 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40 and 9:40 p. m.

Palace—"Valley of Decision" at 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:30 p. m.

Columbia—"The Clock," at 12:10, 2:05, 4, 5:55, 7:55 and 9:50 p. m.

Little—"On Approval," at 11 a. m., 12:45, 2:30, 4:15, 6, 7:50 and 9:40 p. m.

Pix—"Rangers of Fortune," at 2:30, 5:45 and 8:40 p. m. "Courier of Lyons," at 3:50, 7:05 and 10 p. m.

Trans-Lux—"Newsreels and shorts" at 10:15 and 11:30 a. m., 12:45, 2, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45, 7, 8:15, 9:30, 10:45 p. m.

Ambassador—"The Corn Is Green" at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, 7:20 and 9:30 p. m.

Hippodrome—"Northwest Passage," at 2:15, 6 and 9:45 p. m. "Lost Angel," at 4:15 and 8 p. m.

WHERE IS OUR FOOD?

If your drooling dreams are haunted by juicy visions of thick broiled sirloin steaks; if you can't remember what butter tastes like, read this article, the most intelligent, intelligible appraisal of our food situation that has been written to date. Here are exploded some popular theories about critical food shortages, by the man who tells exactly what he proposes to do to refill America's depleted larder. Another American Magazine "first" article by recently appointed

CLINTON P. ANDERSON
Our New Secretary of Agriculture

THE BLUE MIST MYSTERY
by Eric Hatch

A potpourri of murder, chaos and confusion spills out all over the smart premises of Bert Pender's Blue Mist Nightclub, and the screwballs outnumber the corpses two to one. A whacky, full-length murder-mystery, complete in the September issue.

OTHER SEPTEMBER FEATURES INCLUDE NINE SHORT STORIES, EIGHT ADDITIONAL ARTICLES, AND THIRTEEN FASCINATING FEATURES, ON THE NEWSSTANDS NOW AT 25¢

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

A happy corollary to Secretary of Agriculture Anderson's authoritative article, "WHERE IS OUR FOOD?", in our September issue, is the equally authoritative report of The American Magazine Poll of Experts, on the question, "DOES AMERICA EAT AS IT SHOULD?" Conducted by Arthur Kornhauser, Ph. D., Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, this poll brings you the answers to one of the most important questions of the day, expressed through the views and solid judgments of leading authorities.

Share your American Magazine, then save it for the Government's waste paper drive.

250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MASS SUICIDE CAN'T STOP US
by Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher

Twice bombed off his flagship carriers by suicide planes, the fighting Commander of our Air Task Force gives, for the first time, his own authoritative account of the desperate Japs' Kamikaze flyers.

I LIVE FOR TOMORROW
by Captain Eddie Rickenbacker

Here's a tonic to brace the backbones of all who face our post-war future with fear. A hope-and-faith-inspiring message for you from America's World War I ace of aces.

THE TEMPTRESS
by Ann Pinchot

Her name was Eden, but despite her name, her delicate beauty, and her passionate body, loving her was not paradise, but a hell on earth. For hers was the kind of greedy, trivial soul that takes a man's life in her hands and twists it apart, in this great, full-length novel, complete in the September issue.

OUT TODAY

The American Magazine

D. W. SCRIVNER, The American Magazine, 250 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

THE CROWELL-COLLIER PUBLISHING COMPANY . . .
PUBLISHERS OF THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE, COLLECTOR'S, AND WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

Industrial Peace Conference Likely

Labor Leaders Argentinians Tell Braden Of Friendship

Undersecretary of State Grew yesterday 12 Argentine Labor leaders called on Ambassador Spruille Braden in Buenos Aires to declare their sympathy with "the government and people of the United States."

His announcement said the union leaders called on Braden Wednesday at their own request "in order to express their disapproval of the recent campaign of defamation directed at the Ambassador in Argentina." Grew's statement added: "They assured Ambassador Braden that all independent labor unions and the vast majority of the Argentine people are in complete sympathy with the Government and people of the United States and with the Ambassador personally, and stated that Argentine workers are proud that the North American people is a people of the American continent."

Grew said he was "deeply gratified by the friendly statements made by these Argentine labor leaders about the American people and government" and added: "The friendly and understanding relations between the peoples of Argentina and the United States are prime objectives of our government."

Industry Asks OPA to Drop Fabric Control

The wool industry yesterday called on the OPA for outright revocation of a fabric control order designed to cut garment prices.

Curt E. Forstmann, chairman of the Woolen and Worsted Industry Advisory Committee, asserted that the order had been "unnecessary and unworkable" in the first place, and had become "meaningless, in practice" as a result of revisions announced by OPA last week. He urged OPA to call a meeting of the industry committee to discuss the situation.

Forstmann, in a letter to Jerome Ney, director of OPA's consumer goods division, said the purpose of the order had been "completely nullified" because "it would in no way preclude a manufacturer from producing the majority of his fabrics in the higher priced categories and from cutting down or even discounting the production of cheaper categories."

Ney acknowledged receipt of Forstmann's letter, but declined to comment, saying it would be answered later.

In revising the woolen and worsted fabrics price order last week, OPA made price concessions which it said would delay until next year a scheduled rollback in prices on these materials. Similar concessions had been made earlier to producers of rayon fabrics.

OPA has said that these changes would not nullify plans for a 6 to 7 per cent cut in clothing prices generally.

The fabric order, part of the maximum average price program known as "M. A. F.," originally was intended to restore production patterns of 1943. It would have required manufacturers who had turned to higher price lines to revert to average price lines of two years ago. The base was changed last week to about 1944 levels, which were higher.

New Nazi Mass Burials Discovered in Poland

London, Aug. 2 (U.P.)—Radio Moscow, quoting Polish newspaper reports, said tonight that some 179 long graves, each containing the bodies of 300 to 500 persons, had been found at a newly-discovered mass burial site in formerly German-occupied Poland.

The broadcast said persons buried there either had died of starvation, or were shot, or were buried alive. The Germans carefully destroyed anything that might help identify them, Radio Moscow said.

Schwellenbach Hints He Favors Parley of Labor, Management

By Robert C. Albright

A national conference of labor, management and Government to work out a comprehensive code for industrial peace yesterday was proposed by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) in an exchange of letters with Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach.

In his prompt reply, Schwellenbach broadly hinted he might sponsor such a conference. He wrote Vandenberg that he has "been thinking more and more during these last few weeks about the desirability of calling a conference of industry and labor."

May Sound Out Truman

Schwellenbach was believed likely to sound out President Truman on the idea before he commits himself further. The Vandenberg proposal meanwhile met with this generally favorable reaction:

AFL President William Green said he will submit the proposal to the AFL executive council meeting in Chicago next week. He said the AFL "has always been ready to sit down with representatives of industry for the purpose of promoting more cooperative relationships and establishing industrial peace."

In New York, President Ira Mosher of the National Association of Manufacturers called the proposal "encouraging." He said "any step in that direction is a forward step and the NAM will gladly participate in a movement that has its origin in an atmosphere of free give and take."

Schwellenbach meanwhile was deep in the process of rebuilding his department, and friends said the conference, if it materializes, will not be held until the new Secretary of Labor has completed his comprehensive reorganization plans.

Names Assistants
Yesterday Schwellenbach named as "special assistants" John W. Gibson, of Detroit, head of the Michigan CIO Council, and Albert Abrahamson of Brunswick, Me., assistant executive director of the War Refugee Board. Gibson will help Assistant Secretaries Carl Moran and Daniel W. Tracy in the job of reorganizing the department. Abrahamson will assist Moran in administration of the agency.

Vandenberg said he thought industry, labor and Government should follow the precedent set at San Francisco, where 50 nations reached unanimous agreement at the council table after starting out "miles apart."

Asks Better Code

"Is it impossible to apply this formula at home in respect to these vital industrial relationships?" Vandenberg asked. Saying all groups should "frankly face the need for a better, surer and wiser code for their mutual advancement in the desperately uncertain times that lie ahead in an otherwise chaotic postwar world."

Vandenberg further inquired: "Is it not possible that such a conference should escape from entrenched rivalries long enough to deal fundamentally with the equities which are prerequisites to the healthy pursuit of better times for all and for all America?"

Peace—With Justice

"Peace abroad is not enough," he said. "We must have peace at home. It must be peace with justice. I doubt whether it can be dictated by summary legislation (except as a last resort). I decline to believe that it cannot be written into law by the common recommendation of all concerned if they can meet together, under proper auspices, to face a challenge which cannot long go unanswered."

Schwellenbach called attention to the fact that he advanced much the same idea in his speech at Superior, Wis., on July 21, when he said San Francisco demonstrated men can agree even though they speak different languages if there is a common denominator in their thinking: "Given a common basis of understanding and respect for the principles of justice, there is no problem which, to intelligent and courageous men, is unsolvable."

Two Army Fliers Killed

Detroit, Aug. 2 (U.P.)—Two Roman Air Base fliers were killed this afternoon and a mother and her child narrowly escaped death when an Army plane smashed through a four-room home. Mrs. Eric Francine and her 6-year-old daughter, Karen, escaped injury.

State Forgot Timber

Augusta, Me. (U.P.)—A legislator estimated the State of Maine lost 200 million dollars in revenue during the past 125 years by failure to survey all the timber on its school land grants.

Wounded Vet's Homecoming



A PRESENT FROM THE AAF—Pvt. E. S. Robinson of Millbrae, Calif., holds a reunion with his wife, Marie, and daughters, Linda and Joan, at Hamilton Field, Calif., after arriving from the Pacific by Army hospital plane. Eleven hundred wounded servicemen were brought back to relatives as part of the observance of the thirty-eighth birthday of the Army Air Forces.

The Gallup Poll

British Labor Party Victory Foretold by Opinion Surveys

By George Gallup

Princeton, N. J., Aug. 2.—Despite the widespread astonishment of political commentators over the outcome of the British election, the downfall of the Churchill government was foreshadowed many months before British voters went to the polls on election day.

Analysis of public opinion trends in England, as revealed in public opinion surveys, shows that the Labor Party had a substantial popular-vote lead over all other parties as long ago as last October. These same surveys also indicated the strength of the Labor Party on major issues of the campaign which culminated in the sweeping election victory for the party and its program.

Thus while political commentators have been professing great surprise over the election outcome, the Labor Party victory came as no surprise to people familiar with public opinion survey results in Britain.

Within 2% Correct

On July 4, one day before the election, the British Institute of Public Opinion published its final survey of the division of popular votes. The forecast, and a comparison with the actual election result, are given below.

Final poll forecast

	Actual vote	Forecast	Other
Actual election (complete returns)	48.8	48.8	11.8

For months before the election the British Institute had sounded political sentiment by asking people how they would vote if an election were being held. The record shows that not once in almost a year's time did the Conservative Party lead in popular voting strength. The Labor Party was always out in front by a substantial margin, as the following vote of those with opinions shows.

	Oct., 1944	Jan., 1945	May, 1945	June 19, 1945
Labor	51.0%	52.0%	50.0%	48.8%
Gov't	31.0%	30.0%	30.0%	45.5%
Other	18.0%	18.0%	20.0%	11.8%

While these figures indicate that the election campaign itself had comparatively little to do with Churchill's defeat, which had been in the cards for months, opinion surveys on public issues that figured in the election are even more revealing of what was going on in the mind of the electorate.

Trend Was Foretold

They show the direction of public thinking months before Britain went to the polls and voted to give Labor its chance to try to solve the social and political issues facing war-torn England.

Housing was one of the main political questions involved in the campaign. British Institute polls found that 7 out of every 10 voters (71 per cent) were dissatisfied with the Churchill government's record in housing, and the Labor Party was preferred nearly two to one over the Conservatives as better able to handle the housing problem.



"Say, he's really sold on Wheaties, isn't he?"
You're sold on Wheaties right? Those crisp-toasted, sweet-tasting flakes have a way with your appetite. Get acquainted with a sparkling bowl of milk, fruit, and Wheaties. "Breakfast of Champions." And get excited about good nourishment in good-to-eat form.

Appointment Of Judge Gets More Support

Former Delegate Maurice D. Rosenberg of Alexandria, who served four terms in the Virginia General Assembly, yesterday announced his support of the appointive form of selecting a judge for Alexandria's Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court as opposed to the elective method in the city-wide referendum August 7.

He pointed out that the Virginia Assembly, in drafting the State code, had studied methods of other States and had decided that the best system is appointment of juvenile court judges by the city councils in areas of 25,000 population and over. The provision in the code has been cited by national welfare associations, leading jurists and legislators as an excellent measure, he said.

Rosenberg declared he sees no special situation in Alexandria which would require election of the judge, and that in his opinion a political campaign for judge would be detrimental to the interests of juveniles.

Vargas Not to Seek Reelection in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 2 (U.P.)—President Getulio Vargas has no intention—as matters stand now—of attempting to succeed himself in the presidency or to allow his name to be placed in nomination, it was learned on the highest authority tonight.

President Vargas is determined to give War Minister Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra the full backing of the administration as a presidential candidate for the December 2 elections and is convinced General Dutra will win, the same source said.

Weather Eye in English Hut Had Part in Hitler's Defeat

Dunstable, England, Aug. 2 (U.P.)—Not even a flash of lightning far out over the Atlantic Ocean could escape the "magic eyes" of weather detectives whose sharp predictions were a big factor in the crushing defeat of Germany.

Throughout the war in Europe, weather and storms within a range of 1500 miles in all directions were "watched" and plotted 24 hours a day from a group of dingy, camouflaged huts on the outskirts of this midland city.

This was the Allies' central forecasting station, where all vital weather data for American and British armies and air forces was collected, analyzed and circulated. Their daily reports covered millions of square miles.

It was from here that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower received weather reports that guided him in setting the date and hour for the invasion of France.

Details of air conditions 10 miles up were received on a mechanically operated gadget weighing less than 4 pounds.

There was a special storm location unit where specially designed radio direction finders equipped with television tubes were used. Every minute of the day and night a crew of girls sat in a semidarkened room, watching a tiny blue dot flicker and dance in the center of a large screen called the "magic eye."

A flash of lightning caused the spot to flash out vividly across the screen, which was calibrated for bearing readings.

Berwyn Kindergarten

Registrations for the Berwyn Kindergarten will be closed August 15, it was announced yesterday by Mrs. George A. Osborn, secretary. Any child who will be five years old before January is eligible to attend.

"I HATE TO SCRUB MY KITCHEN FLOOR!"

So I Keep It Clean Longer With

WILBERT'S "NO-RUB" FLOOR WAX!

Yes, women of Washington and vicinity who hate the drudgery of scrubbing kitchen linoleum are changing to WILBERT'S! After washing the floor, simply wipe on WILBERT'S "NO-RUB" FLOOR WAX. No rubbing—no buffing! And just see how that linoleum stays clean and bright!

Only imported Carnauba Wax is used in WILBERT'S. It's one of the hardest waxes used! Hence, WILBERT'S "NO-RUB" FLOOR WAX gives kitchen linoleum a beautiful finish that helps resist wear.

At our expense—try it! Send a postcard to WILBERT'S, Department W-3, 805 East 139th Street, New York 54, N. Y., and we'll send you, postpaid, enough WILBERT'S "NO-RUB" FLOOR WAX to prove every claim we make! Rush postcard today.



TIME Patience AND SKILL made Hunter a Champion

Ageing whiskies to the very peak of excellence takes time—six years or more. Combining these premium whiskies with grain neutral spirits into a perfect blend—light in body but tastefully mellow—takes patience as well. And nothing less than the skill born of long experience could have achieved the matchless flavor that sets this superb Hunter whiskey apart.

HUNTER BLENDED WHISKEY

Hunter-Wilson Distilling Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky. Blended whiskey 92 proof. The straight whiskies in this product are six or more years old. 40% straight whiskey, 60% grain neutral spirits.

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OLD FITZGERALD

OLD FASHIONED
but still in style

100 PROOF KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY
STITZEL-WELLER DISTILLERY, INC., SHIVELY, KENTUCKY

Many GIs Return On SS Queen Mary

Much-Decorated Captain Carr Among 14,698; GIs Cheer Kiss by Brother to Red Cross Girl

New York, Aug. 2 (AP)—Up before the bugler, 14,698 soldiers returning from Europe on the one-time luxury liner Queen Mary roared a pre-dawn greeting to their native land today and New York harbor responded with a cry of "welcome home!"

Her gray sides blending with the harbor mist, the 81,235-ton transport led a flotilla of 10 troopships bringing a total of more than 25,000 European war veterans home for discharge, hospitalization or re-employment.

Serenaded by Waves

Waves serenaded the men from the Army's "Welcome Home" boat and from the second deck and roof of Pier 90 in the North River—and laughed when soldiers uttered wolf calls and tossed candy bars to them.

At the foot of the Queen Mary's gangplank Navy Lieut. (j. g.) Robert McKenna of New York met and embraced his sister Connie, returning from Red Cross entertainment work overseas, while the GIs cheered.

One of the first to debark was soft-spoken Capt. Guy E. Carr of Spartanburg, S. C., who wore not a single ribbon on his shirt although he is one of the most decorated officers of the European war.

Besides the Distinguished Service Cross, which he received from Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Carr holds the Silver Star, Bronze Star, Purple Heart with two clusters, European and Mediterranean theater ribbons and six battle stars.

Ex-Enemy Ships in Convoy

Two former enemy vessels were part of today's convoy—the Hermitage, once the liner Conte Biancamano, with 5887 troops, and the E. B. Alexander, formerly the German liner Amerika, with 4404.

The Alexander carried nearly 2000 wounded men who were taken to Halloran General and Camp Kilmer, N. J., hospitals. All the other returnees entrained for Camp Kilmer for processing preparatory to 30-day furloughs.

Among those returning on the Queen Mary were units of the Eighth and Ninth Air Force, general hospital units, 1723 Navy personnel, 38 WAS and 38 American Red Cross personnel. Units of the Twentieth Armored Division were aboard the Hermitage.

Commander Pruitt Aboard

Among those aboard the huge liner was Lieut. Comdr. Lancelotti Pruitt of 2800 Woodley rd., Washington, D. C., who returned after spending 57 months overseas in the Pacific and in Europe.

On the Hermitage was Brig. Gen. John T. Bissel of 3842 Upton st., Washington, D. C., artillery commander of the Eighty-ninth Division, Third Army, who said he was leaving for Washington, to get further orders, in such a hurry that he had no time to notify his family of his arrival.

A World War I veteran, Bissel said, "The Germans are mighty tough fighters, but we were better trained."

Fruit, a peacetime lawyer with the Texas Oil Co., in Mattoon, Ill., commanded a flotilla of LCT's in the Normandy invasion. For his work on bloody Omaha beachhead, he was awarded the Silver Star and his group won a presidential citation.

Other ships arriving: Marine Arrow, with 34; William Bradford, 17; Sarah Bache, 30; Mack B. Bryan, 13; California Express, 7; Henry Lomb, 12 and Hydra, 15.

Newport News Arrivals

Newport News, Va., Aug. 2 (AP)—More than 1600 servicemen were aboard three ships scheduled to arrive at the Hampton Roads port of embarkation today.

The SS John Clark's passenger list totaled 734, including elements of the 349th Ordnance Depot, the 9340th Ordnance Heavy Maintenance Company, 3542d Medium Auto Maintenance Company and the 333d Railroad Depot Company.

Listed among the 928 returnees on the Fairfax were elements of the headquarters and base service squadron of the 540th Air Service group, the 966th Air Engineers squadron, 790th Air Maintenance squadron, Headquarters of the Twentieth Replacement Battalion, the 287th, 288th and 548th Replacement Companies and 15 civilians. The Celestial had 26 passengers aboard.

Marylanders Fly In

Miami, Fla., Aug. 2 (AP)—Two Maryland soldiers flown from Europe by the Army Transport Command have cleared the ATC Caribbean Division hub at Miami and are en route to Camp Blanding, Fla., prior to being sent to a reception center.

The men are S/Sgt. Emory W. Townsend of Baltimore, who participated in six battles during his 37 months in Europe with the Engineers, and S/Sgt. Frank H. Snively of North East, with 18 months service in the ETO as a member of a tank destroyer battalion and a veteran of five battles.

Maryland Veterans Return on West Point

(These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.)

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 2.—The following soldiers returning from Europe were scheduled to arrive aboard the SS West Point which was due here yesterday:

MARYLAND
Cowden, Sgt. Alexander H., Cumberland.
Carter, S/Sgt. Jacob S., Boyds.
Griesbauer, Sgt. George, Be-

thesda.
Morrison, Sgt. John H., Elkton.
Newman, Capt. Sidney G., Mount Rainier.
Summers, James E., (rank unspecified), Oldtown.
Robison, Sgt. James O., Denton.
Cissel, Pfc. Eugene W., 100 N. Van Buren st., Rockville.
Davis, First Lieut. Samuel R., Jr., Federalburg.
(Virginia list for the West Point was carried in yesterday's Post.)

Hermitage Arrivals

New York, Aug. 2.—Arrivals aboard the SS Hermitage, due at New York, August 2, were:

MARYLAND
Williams, Sgt. Raymond W., 4801 Annapolis rd., Hyattsville.
Bell, Corp. Frank M., Bethesda.
Terry, Pfc. William F., 2007 Glen Ross rd., Silver Spring.
Adams, Pfc. Calvin E., Salisbury.
Ross, T/S Vincent S., Chillum.
Twigg, T/S Gerald A., Cumberland.
Clowser, Pfc. Charles B., Salisbury.
Honodel, Pvt. Ralph Jr., Hagerstown.
Jefferson, T/S George D., Arbutus.
Harris, Corp. Clifton E., Clab-

poole, T/S Roy M., Hagerstown.
Cheadle, Pfc. William A., North East.
Beers, T/S Daniel, Lakeridge.
Gartner, T/S Millard J., Jr., Gaithersburg.
Dittburner, S/Sgt. Francis J., Lawsons-Cristfield.
Cain, Pfc. David M., Frostburg.

Tenth Mountain Sails

Naples, Aug. 2 (AP)—Approximately 6000 troops of the United States Tenth Mountain Division, which spearheaded the breakthrough in the Po Valley offensive of last April culminating in defeat for the Germans in Italy, sailed home today aboard the troop ship Mount Vernon.

With other elements of the same division which have already left Italy, the men will have furloughs before the division is reorganized as an infantry outfit and trained for the Pacific, although still known as the Tenth Mountain Division.

The units that sailed today were the Eighty-seventh Mountain Regiment, Division Headquarters, the 126th Engineer Battalion, the 161st Field Artillery Battalion, the Tenth Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, the Tenth Quartermaster Battalion, the 100th Signal Company and the 710th Ordnance Company. The Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Regiments sailed earlier.

It was announced also that the entire Eighty-fifth (Custer) Division will sail for the United States about August 15. It is now composed of high score men assembled from the Thirty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Ninety-first and Tenth Mountain Divisions.

VIRGINIA

Kersey, Capt. Calvin W., Richmond.
Price, T/S Frederick B., Newport News.
Smith, T/S Charles E., Louisa.
Lloyd, Pfc. Allen C., New Market.
Daves, Pvt. Harry F., Matthews.
Cunningham, John K., Garfield st., Arlington.
Rogers, S/Sgt. Houston W., Wytheville.

Barr, T/S Hugh O., Waynesboro.
Kent, T/S William A., Lynchburg.
Silton, Jr., T/S Mack R., Lynchburg.
Arnold, T/S David M., Martinsville.
McAlexander, T/S Alvis, Claudeville.
Parker, T/S Willis R., Portsmouth.
Penley, Jr., T/S Lee F., Bristol.
Drake, Pfc. James A., Holland.
Miller, Pfc. Maurice O., Ridge-way.

Abraham, Pvt. Meyer H., 406 King st., Alexandria.
Cayen, Pvt. Roger J., Norfolk.
Hoghead, T/S John P., Norfolk.
Long, T/S Raymond H., Broad-way.
Floyd, Pfc. Eldridge T., Roanoke.
Hurt, M/S James H., Farmville.
Vaughan, S/Sgt. Charles C., Fries.
Easter, Sgt. Corbin L., Mattocks.
Cochran, T/S Murray E., Petersburg.
Gorham, T/S Ernest F., 19 East Howell ave., Alexandria.
Dickens, Pfc. Walter P., Portsmouth.

Nicholson, Pfc. Albert K., Stuart.
Thompson, James D., Stevensburg.
Crissman, Pfc. William A., 4048 North 21st st., Arlington.
Short, Pfc. Herman T., Salem.
Hurst, S/Sgt. James D., Norfolk.
Newman, Pfc. Robert R., Portsmouth.
Jones, First Lieut. Harry T., Norfolk.
Austin, First Lieut. Noel D., Staunton.
Grubb, S/Sgt. Julian E., Cripple Creek.
Cleveland, T/S Virgil J., 2008 Venable st., Richmond.
Lucas, Pfc. Grover H., Dungan-

town.
Trotman, Pvt. John L., Norfolk.
Lipscomb, Second Lieut. Willard C., Lynchburg.
Carns, Col. Edwin H. J., 4262 S. 16th st., Arlington.
Moore, T/S Elwyn C., Crewe.
Logan, Pfc. Harold L., Harrisonburg.
Ochler, Pfc. Tony T., Lynchburg.
Rausch, Pfc. Robert R., 3211 Columbia Pike, Arlington.
Altwood, Pvt. Eldred, Lynchburg.
Leonard, Pvt. Floyd E., Galax.
Mount, Pvt. William E., Charlottesville.
Watson, Pvt. William D., With-

ville.
Case, First Lieut. Robert D., South Courthouse rd., Arlington.
Pilson, Pfc. William C., Stuart, Va.
Smith, Pfc. Clifford W., Lynch-

Meeting of Truman and Britain's King



PRESIDENT PIPED ABOARD—President Truman shakes hands with King George VI as he is piped aboard the British battle-cruiser Renown, at Plymouth, England, where the two met yesterday

CASUALTY

From Page 1

plines in September 1941. He was sent to Minamori to build airfields and was taken prisoner there in May 1942. Born in Wisconsin, he enlisted in the Army at 19 after graduation from high school. Beside his wife and daughter, Betty, he is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Feller of Wisconsin; three brothers, all in the service; and two sisters.

Lieut. (j. g.) Walter L. Hanson, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hanson, 217 34th st. ne., reported missing March 22 in a plane crash, was killed on that date. His brother, a Helicopter pilot now in the Pacific, learned the details of the action in which Walter, a patrol bomber pilot was killed. The bomber crew was returning to Oahu from an all night hop when engine trouble developed. Within sight of the tower, the plane exploded and crashed. None of the crew was saved.

This was Hanson's second tour of the Pacific and he had been based at Oahu only two weeks when the accident occurred.

ARM 2/c James A. Brumley, husband of Mrs. Tola D. Brumley, who lives at 324 10th st. se., was listed as killed by the Navy Department. Mrs. Brumley is now living at San Francisco, Calif.

Pvt. Less Hinnant, 24, husband of Mrs. Roberta Hinnant, 2708 K st. nw., reported missing April 5 in Italy is now listed as killed by the War Department. He was serving with the Ninety-second Division at the time.

MISSING
Capt. James K. Chatfield, 29, son of Mrs. Evelyn D. Chatfield, 5435 Connecticut ave. nw., was reported missing July 10 over the Pacific. His Pacific duty as a B-29 bombardier had just begun July 1.

A native of South Haven, Mich., and a graduate of Michigan State College, he served as instructor at Deming Field, N. Mex., before he went overseas. His wife, Mrs. Ruth W. Chatfield lives in Silver City, N. Mex.

Second Lieut. John H. Nuttmann, 20, son of Mrs. Gertrude H. Nuttmann, 1020 19th st. nw., was reported missing on his sixteenth mission in a raid over Nagoya June 22. The chaplain of the group wrote his parents that the B-29 that he was piloting was hit by enemy fire dropped out of formation and dove in a dense cloud. The squadron had hit six targets at once in the raid. Nuttmann enlisted as an aviation cadet two years ago when he was attending the University of Kansas. He had been overseas since March and wears the Air Medal with an Oak Leaf Cluster.

WOUNDED
Capt. Irwin M. Reed, 25, husband of Mrs. Carmen Reed, 409 Irving st., Arlington, Va., was wounded June 23 when he was returning the B-29 to the Saipan base. On his thirtieth mission, he lost two engines, the landing gear stuck and he was injured in making the landing.

Captain Reed holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with two clusters. He has been overseas since last October and was on the first raid over Tokyo.

Second Lieut. Lawrence V. M. Wickham, husband of Ensign Marjorie Wickham, 6129 31st st. nw., is listed as wounded by the Navy Department. Mrs. Wickham is now in Minnesota on vacation.

S/Sgt. Arthur L. Weber, 30, husband of Mrs. Alma S. Weber, 245 Buchanan st., Alexandria, Va., and his brother, Raymond, both with the First Marines, were home on leaves. Both made the Easter day landing but didn't see each other for five days. Their first conversation was held in a jeep during an air raid. Walkie-talkies served the purpose during combat.

Corpl. Lou E. Doyle, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Doyle, 308 2d st. se., was wounded May 9 on Okinawa with the First Marines. He enlisted in September, 1942, went overseas four months later and his mother has never seen him in his uniform. But he's coming home soon, she thinks.

Pfc. Charles A. Thorpe, 34, husband of Mrs. Wanda W. Thorpe, Atlantic City, N. J.

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POPULAR FROM AUG. 26 to 31
After LABOR DAY
ATLANTIC CITY Also for Pleasant Week
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HOTEL TROY
1510 PACIFIC AVENUE
Near beach. From \$2.50 day, including water.
Also private bath. Free bath.

Production per manhour in this war is two and one-third times as great as in the last war, according to the War Production Board.

Advertisement

Tired Kidneys Often Bring Sleepless Nights

Doctors say your kidneys contain 15 million of tiny tubes or filters which help to purify the blood and keep you healthy. When they get tired and don't work right in the daytime, many people have to get up at night. If you're a busy person with a lot of work to do, it's important to keep your kidneys in good shape. Don't neglect them! When your kidneys are weak, you'll feel tired, have back pain, leg pain, loss of pep and energy, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness.

Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's gives happy relief and will help the 15 million of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

CONFER

From Page 1

the treatment of Germany in the initial control period, the Big Three said that their purpose was to "assure that Germany never again will threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world."

At the same time, they said it was not the intention of the Allies to "destroy or enslave the German people." They looked forward to the day when the Germans, if they join in efforts to live on a democratic and peaceful basis, will take their place among the free peoples of the world.

Complete Disarmament

After the last war, Germany was allowed to maintain an army of 100,000. This time, the communique said, Germany's disarmament and demilitarization will be "complete."

Said the communique: "All German land, naval and air forces, the S. S., S. A., S. D., and Gestapo, with all their organizations, staffs and institutions, including the General Staff, the Officers' Corps, Reserve Corps, military schools, war veterans' organizations and all other military and quasi-military organizations, together with all clubs and associations which serve to keep alive the military tradition in Germany, shall be completely and finally abolished in such manner as permanently to prevent the revival or reorganization of German militarism and Nazism."

"All arms, ammunition and implements of war," the statement continued, "and all specialized facilities for their production shall be held at the disposal of the Allies or destroyed. The maintenance and production of all aircraft and all arms, ammunition and implements of war shall be prevented."

The Big Three agreed that, so far as is practicable, there should be uniformity of treatment of the German population throughout Germany.

They said the administration of affairs in Germany, once in the hands of an all-powerful Hitler, should henceforth be directed toward "decentralization" of the political structure and the development of local responsibility.

On Democratic Principles
To this end, they said, local self government should be restored throughout Germany on democratic principles.

Although there will be no central German government for the time being, the Big Three said that certain essential German administrative departments would have to be established. These would deal with finance, transport, foreign trade, communications and indus-

TRUMAN

From Page 1

generous expression. It has been a delightful experience to visit you and your country. I am sure that our two countries will cooperate in peace as they are now cooperating so effectively in war."

Arrives by Special Train

King George arrived by special train at the docks at 10:30 a. m. with the Earl of Halifax, Ambassador to Washington, and other members of his party. He boarded the Renown from the launch of Admiral Sir Ralph Leatham, commanding the Devonport naval depot, after Lord Mayor H. G. Mason in greeting him said:

"Today is another historic occasion in the long association between Plymouth and the United States which has extended through the centuries and began with the sailing of the Pilgrims in 1620. It was further cemented during the war when United States personnel used the port facilities of Plymouth. It was from here that so many United States soldiers sailed for the Normandy beaches."

Airport Heavily Guarded

The President, in his big Sky-master plane, and his party in two Sky-masters, a Flying Fortress and two Dakotas, landed at Yelverton airfield, near Harrow, 11 miles from Plymouth, at 9:45. The party set out for Plymouth in a string of American Navy cars. The airfield was heavily guarded by police and secret service men under Mike Reilly of the White House guard who arrived Monday for a security check.

In the President's party were Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Admiral William D. Leahy, presidential chief of staff.

American Ambassador to London John G. Winant and Admiral Harold R. Stark, commanding American naval forces in Europe, landed in a plane from London and joined the party.

The President was looking brown try, and would be under the direction of the Control Council.

Then the Big Three offered the Germans the boon of some of the Four Freedoms.

"Subject to the necessity for maintaining military security," the communique said, "freedom of speech, press and religion should be permitted, and religious institutions shall be respected. Subjected likewise to the maintenance of military security, the formation of free trade unions shall be permitted."

and fit as he came out of his plane and posed for photographers.

Cheered by Populace
Along the road and Plymouth streets the President was cheered heartily, and children waved flags.

"Good old 'Arry,' one man shouted.

Another had chalked on a board: "Good luck, Mr. President." Because of bad visibility the President did not land at the field originally assigned and he was late. Mr. Truman was to have toured the blitzed dock area to the military docks and be greeted by the Lord Mayor but he had to speed through the city without stopping to the Victoria Wharf 300 yards from the steps where the Pilgrims boarded their ships.

Also instead of boarding the Augusta first, the President went right to the Renown. The King met him on the quarter deck. The President inspected the guard of honor and went to the admiral's quarters for a 20-minute talk before lunch.

"Welcome to My Country"
"Welcome to my country," the King said in greeting the President.

A Marine band played the Star Spangled Banner and boatwains piped the President aboard.

Among those at lunch were Byrnes, Leahy, Lord Halifax, Sir Alan Lascelles, the King's private secretary, and Admiral Leatham. As Mr. Truman left the Renown the Marine band played the "Star Spangled Banner" again and Mr. Truman said to the King:

"Your Majesty, I am going to ask that man to give our American bands a lesson in how to play the 'Star Spangled Banner.'"

Within a few minutes, the King went to the Augusta to return the President's visit.

Meet in "Charter" Cabin
"I am pleased to see you again," Mr. Truman said.

The band played God Save the King, and the two leaders went into the admiral's cabin in which the late President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill composed the Atlantic Charter.

The President and the King were together in all about two and one-half hours.

Some planes accompanying the President had to land at unscheduled fields because of the weather and one containing correspondents made an emergency landing in Dorsetshire at an American air force airfield. No one was injured.



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Ex-operators are needed at the switchboards to protect a service that is essential to the conduct of the war—Washington's telephone service.

If you know one, not now employed full time in more essential war work, we would be grateful if you brought this appeal to her attention.

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722-12th Street, N. W., or, to the Chief Operator at any Central Office

EXAMPLES OF WEEKLY PAY

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	Base Schedule 5-Day Week	Present 6-Day Work Week Depending On Days and Hours Worked.
At Start	\$24.00	\$31.20
After 1 Month	25.00	\$31.90 to \$33.10
After 3 Months	27.00	34.36 to 41.50
After 6 Months	28.00	35.80 to 42.80
After 1 Year	29.00	36.80 to 44.20
After 2 Years	37.00	46.64 to 57.80

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

Any day now, the Office of Defense Transportation will tell Elmer Layden, president of the National Football League, to quit his stalling around and cancel those preseason exhibition games they've scheduled in profusion.

By this time, the ODT ought to be getting very weary of Layden's efforts to justify the exhibition games that have no bearing on the league championship. Unless, the ODT is kidding about its claims that there is a war on, and the Nation is in the midst of a transportation crisis, Layden's protests merit no consideration.

Two weeks ago, the ODT summoned Layden and asked him, in effect, what the idea of those 13 exhibition games by the pro teams before the season opened. He didn't have a handy answer, so he said he'd let 'em know "next week." He's still looking for an answer, apparently, because it's already a week overdue.

So the ODT prodded Layden the other day with the telegraphed warning: "Necessary to make haste with adjustments in schedule so that ODT may take such action as is necessary."

Layden's reply to the ODT was: "Have accomplished substantial additional cut through stop-overs. Will take more time to get ultimate saving. Am aware of your tough problem, and will continue to cooperate."

That adds up to a lot of gobbledygook. There's only one issue: How about those preseason exhibition games? Is the ODT going to let the pro league get away with 'em or not? The ODT several months ago announced that its policy for sports generally was that only the "regular schedule" could be played.

In a polite ending to his telegram to the ODT, Layden added, "Am aware of your tough problem, and will continue to cooperate." Heaven forbid that the pro league continues to cooperate as it did in the past, when the Redskins gaily traipsed across the country for preseason training on the Coast in years when the ODT was also asking "is this trip necessary?"

At the rate the pro football league has been cooperating with the ODT in the last couple of years, Col. J. Monroe Johnson, the transportation boss, ought to ask 'em to please desist lest they cooperate the United States into a worse crisis.

With apparent pride, Layden has pointed out that his league has cut the number of exhibition games from 27 to 13 this season. Now that's just dandy! That leaves only 13 completely unnecessary preseason games that have no bearing on the league championship, and wouldn't the pro league doing in the first place by scheduling 27 preseason games when the ODT was screaming that the transportation problem was slowing the war effort?

The pro league has no right to expect the ODT to hold still for any such exhibition-game program, and all of Layden's circumlocution can't justify it. Layden calls 'em "nonchampionship games," but they're exhibition games and nothing else, except ridiculous.

One trouble is that Layden doesn't have the actual authority to call off the exhibitions. He has to get the consent of the club owners and thus far he hasn't got it. That's understandable. They want to hang on to their exhibition games in which the profits are large because, for one reason, they don't pay their football players full salaries, because the games are "nonchampionship."

Layden is claiming that they've cut down the number from 27 to 13, but thus far the Redskins have not announced that they've abandoned any of their exhibitions. Four of the 13 games still on the schedule are Redskins games, which is a pretty good percentage for one of the league's eight teams. But then, the Redskins always did do things in a big way, including the understanding that all war veterans are permitted to pay their way into the park.

Mangrum's 76 Bogley Bows Keeps Lead in To Mouldous European Golf In Jr. Tennis

Paris, Aug. 2 (AP).—High winds cooled off the American Army golfers today in the third round of the ETO golf tourney at the St. Cloud Club as Capt. Lloyd Mangrum of Los Angeles, continued to top the pro division and Lieut. William Campbell of Huntington, W. Va., stayed on top of the amateurs.

Both Mangrum and Campbell carded 76's today. The Los Angeles pro has a total of 216 and Campbell 217.

Lieut. Matt Kowal of Philadelphia, was two strokes behind Mangrum with a 218 while Sergt. Henderson Childress also trailed Campbell by two strokes at 219.

Sergt. Stanley Panek of Miami, Fla., who broke the course record yesterday with a 66, blew up on the eleventh green today. He picked up his ball and withdrew.

The final round will be played tomorrow.

Panek was out in 40 today, three over par, but on the eleventh he hooked his tee shot into a trap and exploded out across green into another trap. He swung five times, then picked up and withdrew.

The pro leaders: Mangrum, 216; Kowal, 218; Rod Munday and George Nowak, Los Angeles, tied at 222; Grey Little, Beaumont, Tex., 224; Thomas Barkovich, Universal, Pa., 225; Lieut. Ralph Bond, Cleveland, 226; Capt. Leo Fraser, Baltimore, and Sergt. Ralph Tiller, Mount Airy, N. C., tied at 227; Pfc. Charles Wiperman, Ga., 229.

The amateur leaders: Campbell, 217; Childress, 219; Pfc. Jimmy McHale, Philadelphia, 220; Capt. Wilfred Crossley, Dedham, Mass., 222; Lieut. Arnold Blum, Macon, Ga., 224; Sergt. Donald Rexford, Wellboro, Aug., Ga., 225; William Zimmerman, Augusta, Ga., 227; Pvt. John Meyers, Covington, Ky., Lieut. William Doll, Louisville, Ky.; Samuel Daniels, Claremont, Calif.; and James Manzono, Yonkers, N. Y., tied at 228.

Mangrum started unsteadily with a seven on the first hole, but finished the first nine with a 39, only two over par. He was driving well, but missing long putts by inches.

Two Orange Bowl Dates For Fort Pierce Eleven

Miami, Fla., Aug. 2 (AP).—The Orange Bowl advisory committee has officially approved two dates next fall for the Fort Pierce, Fla., amphibious training football team.

The first game in the Orange Bowl will be with Mitchell Field of New York Saturday, September 29, and the second with the team, which last year was known as Randolph Field, on Sunday, October 7.

Kessler Field Fights Big

Kessler Field, Miss., Aug. 2 (AP).—GI's at this AAF training command station like their prize fighting.

Ruffing Beats Bosox; Benton Blanks Browns

The Sports Patrol:

Titan Hanover Rated to Make Hambletonian One-Horse Race

By Oscar Fraley

Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 2 (AP).—They're worried about two youngsters in the home of the Hambletonian-tonight as the sulks are cleaned and the reins are checked for Wednesday's running of harness racing's Kentucky derby.

The kid giving them fits are a 3-year-old colt with wings on his heels and a mere boy of 42 who never has won the corn tassel classic. That respectively denotes Titan Hanover and his driver, Harry Pownall.

The Titan, justly named, never has been defeated in his two-year trotting career. They're calling him another Greyhound at kite-shaped Good Time Track and they expect the fleet son of Calumet Chuck to run just the way he did. According to the experts it is strictly a one-horse race.

Can Break Record

The newest of the buggy-pulling wonder horses showed them as a 2-year-old that they could expect a lot of trouble as long as he was around when he won all eight starts and became the one 2-year-old mile ever to turn in a two-minute mile. They predict that if he's in the mood come Hambletonian Day, and if he has to the colt will step right out and break Shirley Hanover's classic record of 2:01-1/2.

Owned by E. Roland Harriman and his nephew, Capt. E. T. Gerry, both of New York, Titan Hanover apparently just can't miss winning the coveted race and more than doubling his lifetime winnings. The Hambletonian will be worth a fat \$50,000 this year, richest prize since Marchioness banked \$53,339 in 1932, and it looks good to the favorite who already has earned \$32,000.

Not bad pickings for a colt which Harriman picked up as a yearling for the mere price of \$3000.

Some of the diehards thought

maybe they'd be able to stop the Titan—until last Tuesday. Twenty of them came out for a crack at the big fellow in the National, 3-year-old trot, and he simply walked away from them all to win by two and a half lengths eased up.

Pownall Youngest Rider

That convinced most of them but 11 or 12 are expected to try again come Wednesday, and you can't blame them considering the size of the bale of pocket lettuce which goes to the winner. Forty-nine still are eligible and the try-again colts must post a final \$500 starting fee at 11 a. m. the day of the race.

Conspiring with the youngster to continue domination of the class is that other boy, Pownall. He never has won this race and if Titan pulls him home in front he'll be the youngest driver to cop it. Win, lose or draw, however, he's the baby pilot of the cornstalk classic. Most of his competitors in the business of juggling whip, stop watch and reins are in their late 50's and benign Ben White, who will be driving in his twentieth straight classic, is 72.

Ben is the only four-time winner and the only man to drive in every Hambletonian. Sentimentally, it would be nice to see the white-haired gentleman trot home in front. But as they prepare the pot pie dinners and all the fixins' at Old Goshen tonight they'll tell you emphatically that this year the accent is on youth.

Derringer Wins 12th as Cubs Top Bucs. 1-0, on Lowrey's Hit

Chicago, Aug. 2 (AP).—Harry (Peanuts) Lowrey slammed a double into left field today with Don Johnson on first to give the Chicago Cubs a 1-0 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The game was almost a repetition, in reverse, of Wednesday's game when the Pirates handed the Cubs a 1-0 beating, also on a double, and also in the fifth inning in which either team could put together two hits.

Today, big Paul Derringer was the star as he stopped the Pirates with three hits. Eliwyn (Preacher) Roe was the victim of Lowrey's double. It was Derringer's twelfth win and Roe's ninth loss.

Only Frank Colman, who replaced Babe Dahlgren at first base yesterday and then sent the winning run across with a double, could get to Derringer today. He singled in the fifth and doubled in the seventh, but his mates couldn't get him around either time.

Derringer's only bad spot came on Colman's double. Phil Cavarretta, Cub first sacker, fumbled Bill Salkeld's drive down the first base line, and Colman went to third, with but one out. Then Frankie Gustine hit into a double play and the inning was over.

The Cubs' only run came when two were out in the sixth. Johnson hit a sharp single to left, and Lowrey followed with a double, his only hit of the day.

Colman was the only Pirate to reach third as Derringer pitched his best game of the season.

Manager Frankie Frisch of the Pirates was banished from the game in the sixth inning by Umpire Tom Dunn following an argument on a called strike when Johnny Barrett was at bat.

SEC May Alter Rule Curbing Returning Vets

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 2 (AP).—Gaining impetus is a movement in the Southeastern Conference to rescind a rule denying football eligibility to veterans unless they return to the same college in which they were enrolled before the war.

Mike Conner, conference commissioner, says a special meeting of the conference may be called to discuss the ruling. Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia, says one Southeastern school already has revoked the rule, but would not divulge which one.

White Marlin Fishing Draws at Ocean City

Ocean City, Md., (AP).—White marlin fishing off Ocean City is attracting sportsmen again after a three-year ban due to the war, and the industry which brought the resort \$300,000 in 1939 is expected to be revived on a large scale as soon as all wartime restrictions are lifted.

Golden Era

Penn State was unbeaten in football for 30 straight games in 1919-1922.

Cardinal Farm Pays Wartime Dividend

St. Louis, Aug. 2 (AP).—Another big dividend from their vast farm system is paying off in the catching staff of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals.

When Team Captain Walker Cofer entered the Navy this spring, Ken O'Dea was the only experienced receiver left on the club, so a 22-year-old rookie, Delbert Rice, Jr., automatically became catcher No. 2.

Del's first game certainly was no masterpiece. He didn't make an error and the Pittsburgh Pirates stole only one base but he appeared awkward and misjudged a couple of fairly easy foul flies.

Observers agreed, though, that

he looked 100 per cent better in his second major league appearance. Since then his batting average has been hovering around the .300 mark and he has shown that he's a smart, aggressive player.

A gangling type of fellow—six feet two and 195 pounds—Rice is developing such an easy manner behind the plate that one sports writer commented: He'll be another Walker Cofer in no time.

An even, agreeable temperament has helped the youngster with his teammates. Manager Southworth took one look at the rookie in Spring training and said, "I like his looks. He has big hands, too."

Rice, a high school athlete

Etten Homer Nets Yankees 3-1 Victory

Boston, Aug. 2 (AP).—Red Ruffing, 40-year-old pitching veteran, and First Baseman Nick Etten teamed up today to give the New York Yankees a 3-1 victory over the Red Sox.

In winning his second straight since his recent honorable discharge from the Army, Big Red yielded only seven hits and got all the runs he needed when Etten clouted a homer off Clem Hausmann with two on in the first inning. It was the 26th victory of Ruffing's career.

The Sox also got their run in the first inning on George Stinewell's wild throw following two singles, but Ruffing kept them away from the plate thereafter.

The Sox threatened several times, especially in the sixth when they loaded the bases. However, Ruffing struck out Pinch Hitter Leon Culberson to end the threat.

Dick Ferriss doubled in the ninth as a Sox pinch hitter, but was stranded.

Indians Beat Chisox, 13-7, To Move Into Fifth Place

Cleveland, Aug. 2 (AP).—The Cleveland Indians jumped to fifth place today dropping Chicago into sixth as they defeated the Pale Hose, 13-7, to take two of the three-game series.

The Tribe scored eight runs in a wild third inning as Pat Seery homered with the bases loaded scoring Jack Salveson, Dutch Meyer and Mickey Rocco. It was Seery's tenth four-baser and his second in as many days.

Felix Mackiewicz singled in the third, scoring Manager Lou Boudreau and Al Chiochi hit a one-baser to bring in Frankie Hayes who had walked. Salveson's single scored Mackiewicz and Chiochi. Meyer doubled and Rocco walked filling the bases for Seery's homer.

Pete Center, the last of four Tribe pitchers, won his fifth victory as Starter Allie Reynolds was hit out of the box. The Pale Hose used three hurlers in an attempt to stem Cleveland's 17-hit attack.

Coach Mule Haas of the Chisox was tossed from the game by Umpire George Piggras for refusing to stay within coaching limits. He was replaced by Manager Jimmy Dykes, ejected from yesterday's contest for protesting that Cleveland's coach, Burt Shotton, wandered out of bounds.

Devil Diver Sent To Stud Because Of Old Foot Injury

New York, Aug. 2 (AP).—Devil Diver, regarded as one of the best handicap horses in the country, was retired to stud today because of a recurrence of an old foot injury suffered in the 1941 Pimlico Futurity.

John Gaver, trainer of the Greentree Stable, said the 6-year-old son of St. Germans-Dabchick would be shipped to the Greentree Farm at Lexington, Ky.

The Diver's last race was in the end of the ninth hole, birdied the hole, he started 47 times, won 22, took 12 seconds and three thirds. His earnings total \$261,064.

Takoma, Boys Club In Va. AAU Swim

Richmond, Va., Aug. 2 (AP).—Three out of State swimming teams, two from Washington and one from Goldsboro, N. C., have filed their entries for the State AAU swimming meet to be held here at Shields Lake Saturday.

Chester C. Smith, secretary of the committee in charge, has announced.

Washington teams are the Takoma Swimming Club, from which four women are entered in the women's open division, and the Boys Club of Washington, with three entrants.

Charles Stapleton, third vice president of the National AAU, has entered three teen age swimmers from the Goldsboro swimming association.

The event will be directed by the Central YMCA and the city division of recreation.

Kritch to Manage

Newark, Ohio, Aug. 2 (AP).—Joe Kritch, 29-year-old scout for the St. Louis Browns, today was named manager of Newark's Ohio State League baseball club by President Harry Arnold.

The Old Rope Trick

AP Newfeatures

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. — Imagine a climber a rope 20 miles a year.

That's the price of glory in the sport, says Penn State's Gene Weltstone, who has produced six national AAU rope climb champs in a row.

Disclaiming even the slightest trade secret, Weltstone insists any boy can learn to climb by "work, work—and more work."

"Any boy who can climb 20 feet in 10 seconds or less," he says, "is a prospect for the team."

The idea is to ascend a 20-foot rope, hand over hand, from a sitting position on the floor. The legs are not utilized although climbers may develop what is called an effective "leg kick."

Strength is paramount. Good form is developed. Climbers are timed only on the ascent and must show "black damp" on their finger tips to prove they touched the oval pan which indicates the 20-foot height.

"Work out every day in the year," advises the gymnastic mentor, "climbing the distance from 10 to 15 times. That's what you must do if you want to reach the top."

The 31-year-old Weltstone came to Penn State in 1939 and found eastern gymnastic competition dominated by Army and Navy because of the rope climb which is prescribed training in the service schools. He hit upon the idea of testing all freshmen in required physical education classes.

This year, Steve Greene won the AAU title for the second straight year. In 1944 he set the existing AAU record of four seconds. Greene, like Roman Plo, State's first double winner in the event, is a crippled youth. Plo, winner in 1940 and 1941, and Greene were infantile paralysis victims.

Runners up at the wire were Irving Gushen's Little Hoops, a Bode in front of Max Marmorstein's Black Swan, the 3 to 1 choice in the field of 10 starters. Icycream, owned by McLaughlin and Dunlap, finished fourth, a length and a half back.

Oxie ran the six furlongs in 1:11 4-5 paid \$37.00, \$12.80 and \$5.40. Little Hoops paid \$5.00 and \$3.00. Black Swan paid \$3.20.

Oxie and Icycream battled for the top until they straightened away for the run to the wire. Black Swan and Little Hoops were paired right behind them and Black Swan managed to get through as Icycream faded. Little Hoops got clear running room too late.

Mrs. H. L. Cornwell's Jorie-Mar and Mrs. William H. Hartman's Quakertown, 12 to 1 and 14 to 1 respectively, accounted for a daily double of \$550.60 on 96 tickets.

West and Milner Are Iron Men For Richmond

Richmond, Va., Aug. 2 (AP).—Outrigger William Milner, 23, and James Richard Milner, 26, are Richmond's endurance specialists this year in the Piedmont League. They have appeared in all 89 games played this season by the Colts and, unless injured, plan to tour the 140-game course in par.

West, who was in the last 137 contests played by Richmond in 1944 to run his total appearance for both camps to 226 straight games, is eyeing a minor league record in this brand of the national pastime. Efforts to end the existing record have proved fruitless so far. Although the Colts started the new month of wrong by dropping a doubleheader to Lynchburg here last night, 4-2, and 9-7, West added to his batting average with four for eight and today is practically with Taylor Sanford for the stick lead in the league. Sanford is hitting .3846 and West, .3804.

Milner, who played in 74 games for the Colts in 1943 and missed the 1944 season in order to don khaki, has been doubling up on his fielding assignment this season. Rightfield is his regular position, but he also serves on first base on Sundays when Sanford does not play.

The Majors

AMERICAN LEAGUE W. L. Pct. GB.

Detroit 53 39 .573 2 1/2

New York 48 41 .539 8

Washington 47 44 .514 9 1/2

Boston 45 46 .495 14

Cleveland 42 49 .461 19 1/2

Chicago 38 54 .410 24 1/2

Philadelphia 36 58 .383 29 1/2

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia at Washington (3), tie; New York at Boston (2), 1-0; Cleveland at Chicago (2), 1-0; Detroit at St. Louis (2), 1-0.

TODAY'S GAMES

Boston at Washington (3), (twilight); New York at Philadelphia (night); Detroit at Chicago (night); Cleveland at St. Louis (night); Philadelphia at Washington (3), (twilight).

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By the Associated Press

